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HISTORY OF THE
INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS
IN GLASGOW.

HISTORY OF THE
INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS
IN GLASGOW

BY
WILLIAM CAMPBELL
AN EX-DEACON OF THE INCORPORATION

WITH APPENDIX

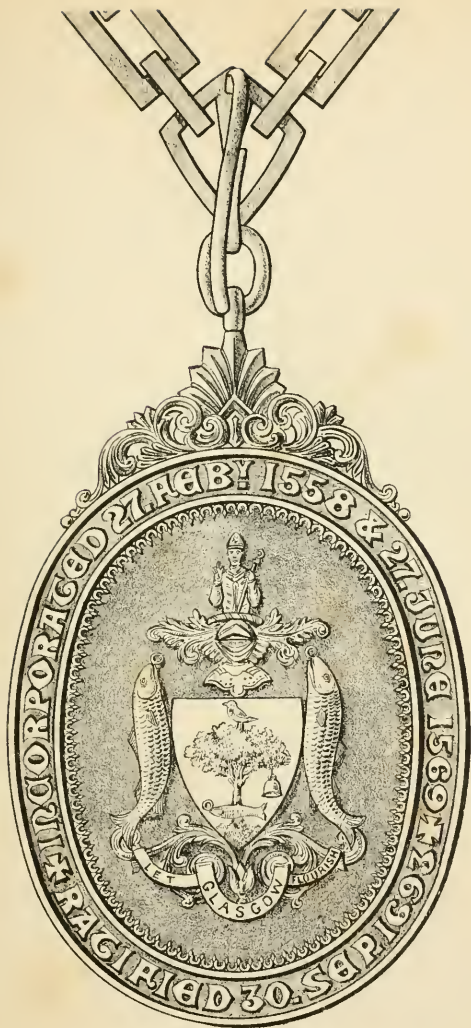


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PREFACE.

SOMETIME ago the question of preparing a History of the Incorporation of Cordiners in Glasgow was brought before the Master Court of that Incorporation. The idea having been favourably entertained, it was suggested that, as I had already made some inquiries into various matters connected with the Craft which would find a place in such a history, I should undertake the additional labour which might be necessary. Yielding to this suggestion, I forthwith set about the requisite preliminary investigations. On discovering that the Incorporation had no minute books prior to 1758 I was somewhat discouraged, as it appeared to me that, under these circumstances, the preparation of the history would not be of such a satisfactory kind as might be desired. However, having once entered upon the work, I was very unwilling to give up and

admit a failure. Determined to avert such a result, I put my hand to the plough, entered upon the task of ferreting out old Acts of Parliament and historical works, and then proceeded with the compilation, which, I trust—keeping in view the scanty materials I had at my command—may not fail to accomplish the object contemplated.

In the course of arranging the work on proof, it appeared to be expedient to incorporate several of the chapters mentioned in the prospectus with others, thus lessening the number of chapters without shortening the number of pages. Since the prospectus was issued, a new chapter has been added dealing with the union between Scotland and England, a subject which at the time very much engrossed the attention of the craftsmen of Glasgow and other towns.

I have here to express my indebtedness to the old Burgh Records, Mr. Crawford's "Sketch of the Trades' House," Dr. Strang's "Glasgow and its Clubs," and other works, for many facts appearing in the following pages. I often wished, during the compilation, that I had had the faith of the shoemaker who, during the reign of a King of Persia, removed a mountain by a holy harangue. Not

being possessed of this rare gift, I nevertheless trust I have, in a measure, been successful in dispersing the mists which, to a considerable extent, obscured the view of the past history of the Incorporation. The present state of its affairs has been given with as much fulness of detail as will be thought necessary or desirable.

No claim of a literary kind is put forth on behalf of the work, my sole object having been to give a plain and unvarnished history of the Cordiner craftsmen, and in some measure, of the other craftsmen. If the following pages should accomplish this desirable end, and form a guide or handbook to the Cordiners, as well as to the other craftsmen, no one will be more pleased than the present writer.

W. CAMPBELL.

227 BATH STREET,
GLASGOW, *February*, 1883.



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ERRATA.

Page 158, lines 1 and 2.—*Instead of* “for we had no Poor Laws until the year 1846,” *read* “for we had no *effective* Poor Laws until the year 1846.”

Page 293.—*Instead of* “1691, chap. 18,” *read* “1690.”

THE CORDINER CRAFTSMEN OF GLASGOW.

CHAPTER I.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF GLASGOW AND ITS CRAFTSMEN.

THE exact origin of the Crafts of Glasgow is lost in those mists of antiquity which no amount of research can now dispel. In order to obtain anything approaching an insight into their origin, it is necessary to glance shortly at the history of Glasgow. As Glasgow grew into a place of importance, the necessity arose for a union of the Burgess Craftsmen for mutual protection and self-defence against the inroads made into the towns by the powerful surrounding feudal proprietors. The Burgess Craftsmen for a long time were the antagonists of the feudal aristocracy; and in early times freedom and liberty were only to be found in the societies of such craftsmen.

Ancient historians tell us that St. Kentigern, or St. Mungo, who was contemporary with Saint Columba and

Saint Ninian, about the year 560 founded a Christian settlement and church in the midst of a forest of wood and glade on the banks of the then lovely Molendinar Burn. This spot was, no doubt, selected from its beauty and great natural advantages.

Of the ancient history of Glasgow little is known for nearly 500 years after the foundation of the religious station. The earliest authentic account of the station is that given during the reign of Alexander I., in the inquiry and investigation respecting the church lands made by Alexander's brother David, Prince of Cumberland, afterwards David I., in 1116. This prince inducted his chaplain, John Achaius, a man of great learning, to the bishopric of Glasgow. The prince was superior of the province of Cumbria, which was supposed to include the western and southern districts of Scotland, with an adjacent part of England. But the most learned historians have not as yet made it clear what this province really embraced. The church property recovered under this inquiry enabled Bishop John to erect a cathedral at Glasgow, which was consecrated in the year 1136; and it also enabled his successors, with assistance from other sources, to commence and complete a cathedral, which was built upon the site of Bishop John's cathedral, and consecrated by Bishop Jocelyn in 1197. These places of worship appear, from what we have learned, to have been destroyed by fire.

It has been for a long time the general belief that the present cathedral is the one dedicated by Bishop Jocelyn in 1197. There is every reason, however, to believe that the present magnificent structure was com-

menced by Bishop Bondington, who was consecrated in 1233; at least, this is the result arrived at, after a critical investigation, by Mr. Honeyman, whose eminence as an architect, and attainments as an archæologist, entitle his opinion to the greatest respect. Mr. Honeyman made a more careful examination of the structure and stricter comparison of its styles of architecture than appears to have been done before, and the conclusion at which he arrived was, that the only portion which remains of the building consecrated in 1197 is a small pillar and part of the vaulting in the south-west corner of the crypt. This, as Mr. Honeyman points out, belongs to the transitional style. At the supposed time of the building of the present cathedral the style in which it was erected was not even in existence. The architecture of the present building is early English, of a fully developed type; and the very oldest examples of that style, even in England, were not erected till after 1190. Apart from this, there is no reason to doubt that the church which was dedicated in 1197 was at that date a completed structure. It is described as a building which Bishop Jocelyn *ipse novam construxerat*—terms which could not properly be applied to a building then still only in the course of erection. All the probabilities, indeed, go to show that the building dedicated by Jocelyn was of a temporary character, intended to be superseded by a more magnificent structure; and some time after the year 1235, in apparent fulfilment of that intention, the erection of the present cathedral was commenced by Bishop Bondington. In all probability the crypt and choir were completed in his time. That he was engaged

in extensive building operations, and not in mere additions, is rendered almost certain by the fact that, in 1242—forty-five years after the dedication of Jocelyn's church—there is an ordinance for a national collection annually during Lent in aid of the new building, then in progress; and more than thirty years later, namely, in 1277, under the episcopate of Robert Wyschard, there is evidence that the work was still unfinished. In that year we find among the Glasgow charters a Deed of the Lord of Luss, by which, in consideration of a sum of money paid to him, he makes a grant of timber from his forests in Dumbartonshire for building a steeple and treasury—*campanile et thesauraria*; and later still there is a grant by King Edward to Bishop Wyschard for the same purpose. The wooden spire, erected with the timber from Luss, was in the year 1400 struck by lightning and totally destroyed. The erection of a stone structure to supply its place was immediately projected, and the work was begun and carried (at least as far as the first battlement) by Bishop Lauder, who died in 1425. It was continued, and perhaps completed, by his successor, Bishop Cameron, whose episcopate lasted till the year 1446.*

At the time the Christian settlement was formed and the church planted by St. Kentigern, Glasgow was unknown. Indeed, the whole district then consisted of forests of wood and muirland; but the erection of a church, with its attendant body of officiating ecclesiastics, combined with their civilising and attractive influences, soon brought

* MacGeorge's "Old Glasgow," p. 106.

around the church the rude inhabitants, who commenced to erect their primitive dwellings.

The Bishop's Palace or Castle was built upon the site presently occupied by the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. The existing Castle Street was named after this Bishop's Castle. In this locality the nobility had their residences during the time the bishops held almost regal sway. The bishops are said to have had a country mansion at the place now called Bishop Street. The old mills standing on the west side of that street are still called the Bishop Garden Mills. On an old map by Mr. Jas. Barry, published in 1782, a house and extensive gardens are delineated thereon. It is thought by some that the bishops had no house there; but there is little doubt about their possessing the gardens at the place named, and that the bishops had a country seat at the Castle of Partick.

The name of the City of Glasgow, founded by St. Kentigern, has been spelt in various ways at different times—according to the fancies of the writers—such as Glagu, Glesgu, Glasgeu, Glascu, Glasgu, Glasgou, Glasgw, Gleschow, Glasco, and Glasgow. Local historians have interpreted the name as meaning “grey smith.” This is evidently a mistake, and has arisen from their seeking its origin in the Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands. This part of Clydesdale was a Welsh settlement, and the origin of the name is to be sought in the British branch of the Celtic language. It is said to mean the beloved green place—“*glas*, *veridis*, and *cu*,” or “*gu*,” *carus*, as in *munchu*. The word *munchu* is of Welsh derivation—*mwym*, *clemens*, *urbanus*, and *cu* or *chu*, *carus*. In

composition cu becomes in Welsh gu; hence mungu. In course of time St. Kentigern came to be popularly known as St. Mungo; and the city has been long, and is still, known as the city of St. Mungo.* The city thus probably took its origin from the spot where St. Kentigern and St. Columba met, and where the first church was erected by St. Kentigern on the banks of the then beautiful and limpid stream, called the Molendinar Burn. When St. Kentigern planted his Christian settlement, and for centuries afterwards, the locality was one of great beauty; but the march of civilisation, and the works and necessities of man, have utterly destroyed the sylvan beauties of the place, and turned the once classic stream, at this part, into—alas!—a covered-over common sewer. Well may we, in the words of Shakespeare, exclaim, “To what base uses we may return, Horatio.”

It may be interesting to our readers to quote here the following humorous verses, composed by the late Alex. Rodger, descriptive of St. Mungo as a famous, merry, and godly saint, which we extract from *Whistle Binkie*:—

SANCT MUNGO.

Sanct Mungo wals ane famous Sanct,
 And ane cantye carle wals hee,
 He drank o’ ye Molendinar Burne,
 Quhan better hee culdna prie;
 Zit quhan hee culd gette strongere cheere,
 He never wals wattere drye,
 Butte dranke o’ ye streame o’ ye wimpland worme
 And loote ye burne rynne bye.

* MacGeorge’s “Old Glasgow.”

Sanct Mungo wals ane merrye Sanct,
And merryle hee sang ;
Quhannever he liltit uppe hys sprynge,
Ye very Firre Park rang ;
Butte thoch he weele culd lilt and synge,
And mak sweet melodye,
He chauntit aye ye bauldest straynes,
Quhan prymed wi' barlye-bree.

Sanct Mungo wals ane godlye Sanct,
Farre famed for godlye deedis,
And grete delyte hee daylie took
Inn countynge ower hys beadis ;
Zit I, Sanct Mungo's youngeste sonne,
Can count als wellle as hee ;
Butte ye beadis quilk I like best to count
Are ye beadis o' barlye-bree.

Sanct Mungo wals ane jolly Sanct,
Sa weele hee lykit gude zil,
Thatte quhyles hee staynede his quhyte vesture
Wi' dribblans o' ye still ;
Butte I, hys maist unwordye sonne,
Have gane als farre als hee,
For ance I tynde my garment's skirtis,
Throuch lufe o' barlye-bree.

As a matter of history we fear that the poet has here exceeded the customary license ; for it is very doubtful if the natives of these isles when St. Mungo planted his Christian settlement, who were then in an uncivilised condition, knew anything of the art of making whisky. And if the renowned saint knew this secret, he was a man much more in advance of the age he lived in than he has got credit for.

About the 12th century the enlightened sovereigns of feudal countries began to see the policy of throwing their protection around free burghs; and the leading churchmen, the most cultivated class of society, and who were exempt from the exclusive prejudices of a feudal nobility, went along with that movement which ultimately raised a Third Estate based on Industry. Bishop Jocelyn, having adopted this policy, made use of the great interest he had with William the Lion, and succeeded in procuring from that king, in 1174, a charter conferring on Glasgow the rank of a bishop's burgh. This charter, with another obtained in 1176, and a third in 1190, all granted by William, conferred on the inhabitants of Glasgow many privileges tending to encourage them in the cultivation of trade and commerce. The inhabitants at that time appear to have been governed by a provost and bailies, appointed or approved of by the bishop.

By charters in 1449 and 1450 King James the Second granted to William, Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, the City of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and lands called Bishopforest, to be holden of the crown, in fee and heritage, as a Burgh of Regality, with power to elect their magistrates. By Act 1476, cap. 8, ratification is made of the City and Barony to the Bishop and See of Glasgow in free regality—granting to the bishop the power of appointing and removing the provost and magistrates, and the privilege of electing a serjeant to bear a silver rod with the royal arms at one end and those of the bishop at the other, for executing arrestments, mandates, and precepts. The power to appoint magistrates therefore remained in the hands of the ecclesiastics, who, to

overawe the inhabitants, elected powerful nobles to the magistracy.

After this period Glasgow gradually emerged from a long reign of ecclesiastical influence. After protracted struggles against the combination of the Clyde burghs, and the nearer tyranny of the royal burgh of Rutherglen, and after suffering indignities from the Lennoxes, she was destined, when thoroughly emancipated, to become the greatest commercial city of Scotland. It may be safely said that nearly all the crafts within the burgh were then or soon afterwards in existence, although in most instances not yet associated under the authority of seals of cause, containing rules and regulations for their guidance and government, and conferring powers and privileges on the crafts which enabled them to act with beneficial effect, not only for the craftsmen in particular, but for the citizens of Glasgow generally.



CHAPTER II.

CRAFTSMEN ASSOCIATED AND INCORPORATED—EXPLANATION OF ORIGIN OF DEACONS, ETC.

IN 1431 King James the First found it necessary to import craftsmen into Scotland from France and Flanders, in consequence of the great slaughter of Scotch craftsmen during the preceding wars with England. "The Cronikils of Scotland," page 565, state that "King James, to agment the common weil, and to cause his liegis increis in mair virtew, brocht mony nobill Craftsmen out of France, Flandeirs, and other partis—for the Scottis were exercit in contineuall wars, frae the time of King Alexander the Third to thay dayis. Thus were all Craftsmen slane be the wars."

There appears to have speedily sprung up among the craftsmen within the royal burghs a desire to be associated under rules enacted by the Magistrates and Town Council, who had the power to regulate trades and incorporate tradesmen and guilds under seals of cause granted by them. The regulations issued by the magistrates were styled Letters of Deaconry—latterly Seals of Cause—which regulated the manner of conducting trades within the burgh, and of providing funds for the support of decayed brethren and widows and children of craftsmen.

Prior to the Reformation period, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, as superior of the burgh of

regality, either himself enacted regulations, or confirmed those proposed by the Magistrates and Town Council, associating several classes of the craftsmen of Glasgow, and conferring upon them the right to elect deacons, collectors, and masters.

There are fourteen Incorporated Trades in Glasgow, and the following are the dates of their incorporation, viz.:—The Hammermen, about 1536; the Tailors, about 1546; the Cordiners, in 1558; the Maltmen, date unknown, but their privileges are supposed to have been fixed by the Letter of Guildry; the Weavers, in 1528; the Bakers, exact date unknown, owing to the destruction of their charters by fire; the Skinners, in 1516; the Wrights, about 1567; the Coopers, about 1569; the Fleshers, about 1580; the Masons, about 1057; the Gardeners, about 1690; the Barbers, about 1559, and the Dyers and Bonnetmakers, about 1597.

There are also fourteen Incorporated Trades in Edinburgh, and they appear to have been incorporated about much the same period as the craftsmen of Glasgow.

Why the number of the incorporated trades should amount to fourteen only, when there were other trades existing at the time to increase the number, is a somewhat difficult question to answer, and opens up a wide field of inquiry. For instance, in the Edinburgh Incorporated Trades there are the Goldsmiths, the Chirurgeons, and the Hatters and Waulkers, who do not find a place in the Glasgow Incorporated Trades; while these, on the other hand, include the Barbers, the Coopers, and the Gardeners, who find no place amongst those of Edinburgh. At the period when the trades were

incorporated the community was imbued with deep religious principles and sentiments; and this being so, one can easily conceive that the authorities granting and confirming the deeds incorporating the trades had prominently in their minds the scriptural number seven, or a multiple thereof. Whether or not this accounts for the number of fourteen being that to which the crafts were limited in the two chief cities, it is a curious coincidence that the number should have been restricted to the scriptural one when there were other trades to incorporate, as is seen by the incorporation of trades in Glasgow which are not incorporated in Edinburgh, and *vice versa*. It adds some weight to this view when we find that nearly all the crafts have mottoes on their coats of arms of a religious character; and when we take into account the fact that the bishops were the leading or governing men of those days, it is natural to suppose that they would model everything they had to do with upon scriptural ideas.

For the same reason, no doubt, the chief men of the crafts were called deacons, in accordance with the New Testament dispensation, which provided for the election of deacons to serve the Church, and whose special duty it was to see that the widows and other poor people were not neglected. As will be afterwards shown, the Church, in the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, exercised the power of commanding the Magistrates and Council, as well as the deacons of crafts in Glasgow, to perform certain duties connected with the conduct of the citizens and craftsmen; and no doubt this power was exercised with even greater zeal before the 17th century, when the

Church wielded an almost despotic power; but we find, as a matter of history, that the Church always exercised this power in such a way as to foster and protect, and further to the utmost, the interests of trade and commerce.



CHAPTER III.

INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS—ITS COAT OF ARMS—
EXPLANATION OF EMBLEMS, ETC.—ITS MANAGEMENT,
ETC.

THE Cordiners must have existed as an association or society for many years before they had any rules or regulations for their government; for we find that, on 27th June, 1460, they petitioned the Magistrates and Council for and obtained their approval of certain regulations for their proper management and guidance. The Cordiners evidently, from the position and importance they subsequently attained, and in order to secure that power and standing which was their due, on 27th February, 1558, applied for and obtained from the Magistrates and Council their first Seal of Cause incorporating the craft. This Seal of Cause was approved of by the Archbishop of Glasgow. On 27th June, 1569, the Magistrates and Council further granted another Seal of Cause to the Cordiners. And again, on 30th September, 1693, the Cordiners obtained an Act of the Deacon Convener's House of Glasgow in their favour, which was ratified by the Provost, Bailies, and Council of Glasgow, confirming the contract between the Cordiners of Glasgow and the Cordiners of Gorbals providing that the latter should only come into and trade in Glasgow on the market-day, and then only on payment by each one of them of eighteen shillings Scots of market dues. These Regulations and Incorpo-

rating Seals of Cause, with the Seals of the Archbishop of Glasgow attached, are retained in a beautiful state of preservation. A print of the Regulations and Seals of Cause will be found in the Appendix.

The Incorporation is called "The Incorporation of Cordiners in Glasgow." The Incorporation has a coat of arms and an appropriate motto. The coat of arms and motto are as follows:—"Azure—a chevron betwixt three ducal crowns with shoemakers' cutting knives underneath the crowns *or*," with the motto in an escroll above the shield, "God is our Hope."

In our days mines are worked, railways constructed, and other great works too vast for individuals to carry out, are undertaken by associations of men who unite their money in a common fund. Such combinations were much more necessary in earlier times, when capital did not exist in such abundance. There were, for instance, companies of traders—or, as they called themselves, "merchant adventurers." Such companies existed in various ports. A seal was necessary for them as a corporate body, and, of course, a distinctive and fitting emblem was sought for it. Now the merchant princes of the East, who brought their gifts to the new-born Saviour in Bethlehem, at once occurred to the minds of the early traders, and nothing could be more natural than to adopt three crowns emblematical of those pious merchants to whom they likened themselves. These three crowns are often seen among the badges of ancient trading companies. When the Incorporation of Cordiners was considering the most suitable coat of arms to be adopted, the emblems which appear to have found favour with the

early traders also received the approval of the Incorporation. Hence the Incorporation adopted three ducal crowns, with the cutting knife as emblematical of the trade, and the chevron as the badge of fidelity. The Incorporation also adopted St. Crispin as its Patron Saint, a sketch of whom will be found in Chapter VI.

The town of Kingston-upon-Hull has a coat of arms with three crowns upon an azure ground, adopted, it may be assumed, for the same reason as that given above. The merchants of Hull were a very opulent body; and from the trade they carried on the town derived much of its importance, as also its heraldic cognizance of the three crowns.

The Incorporation of Cordiners, as one of the guilds of the city, is entitled to wear on the reverse side of its coat of arms, the arms of the city. The following is the description of the Glasgow coat of arms as taken from the charter by Lyon King-at-Arms to the city:—"Argent, on a mount in base vert an oak tree proper, the stem at the base thereof surmounted by a salmon on its back, also proper, with a signet-ring in its mouth *or*; on the top of the tree a redbreast, and in the sinister fess-point an ancient hand-bell, both also proper. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet with a mantling gules doubled argent, and issuing out of a wreath of the proper liveries is set for crest the half-length figure of St. Kentigern affronté, vested and mitred, his right hand raised in the act of benediction, and having in his left hand a crozier, all proper; on a compartment below the shield are placed for supporters two salmon proper, each holding in its

mouth a signet-ring *or*, and in an escroll entwined with the compartment this motto, ‘Let Glasgow Flourish.’”

The armorial insignia of Glasgow are richly storied, the different emblems referring to several legends in the life of St. Kentigern, who was the first bishop of Glasgow, and died about A.D. 602. The tree represents the bough which, according to an old story, St. Kentigern kindled by his word into a blaze in order to relight the church lights, which some of his enemies had put out. The bird perched upon the tree is a robin, the pet of St. Serf, which St. Kentigern restored to life, as the tradition goes. The bell which hangs from the tree signifies the church and see of Glasgow founded by St. Kentigern. But the most romantic legend of all is associated with the salmon, which bears a ring in its mouth. Tradition relates that the Queen of Cadzow had given away to a certain knight a ring which she had received as a present from the king, her husband. The king, suspecting this, and being very wroth at such faithless conduct, considered how he might best discover her guilt and punish it.

One day when the king and his court were out hunting along the banks of the Clyde, the knight to whom the queen had given the ring, overcome with fatigue, fell asleep under the shelter of a tree. The king seized the opportunity to look into the knight's pouch, and there, as he had expected, he found the ring. Incensed beyond measure that the queen should have thus lightly treated the ring he gave her, he flung it into the river.

Returning home, he demanded the ring from the queen, at the same time telling her that she should be put to death if it was not produced. She immediately sent her

maid to the knight to ask for it ; but, of course, he could not find it. The queen knew not which way to turn. At last, in her despair, she bethought herself of the good Bishop Kentigern. She avowed her fault to him and expressed her sorrow, and besought his advice and help. The good man believed in her sincerity and took compassion upon her. He immediately sent one of his people to fish the river, with instructions to bring him the first fish he caught. The angler soon returned, and laid a huge salmon at the feet of the bishop, who took from its mouth the very ring which the king had flung into the Clyde. The queen, receiving the ring from the bishop, together with his blessing, hastened to take it home to her husband, and thus her life was saved by the good Bishop Kentigern.

In the year 1881 the writer called the attention of the Incorporation to the deacon's medal or badge of office and chain, and stated that they were entirely out of keeping with the importance and position of the craft. He also pointed out that on the obverse side of the medal the shield was incorrect according to heraldry, and that the emblems were likewise, in several respects, inaccurate ; besides that, the date of incorporation of the craft, as given on the badge, was wrong, as shown by the Seals of Cause, which had been transcribed by the late Professor Cosmo Innes, and subsequently revised, with the originals, by James D. Marwick, LL.D., town-clerk, Glasgow, both eminent authorities on such matters. He further pointed out that the city arms, as given on the reverse side of the medal, were wholly erroneous.

The Incorporation, after some discussion, unanimously remitted to the present deacon, Mr. Robert Paterson,

Mr. R. B. Forrest, and the writer, as a committee, to inquire into the whole subject, and with power to order a new medal and chain in correct form. After lengthened investigation, the committee fixed upon the design of the present medal and chain, and Mr. Sorley, jeweller, Buchanan Street, was intrusted with carrying out the design, which he very carefully and artistically executed. An engraving of the new medal and chain will be found in the frontispiece, showing both sides of the medal. The new medal and chain were inaugurated at a meeting of the craft, to which all the members were invited, held in Mr. John Forrester's, 7 Gordon Street, Glasgow, in the spring of 1881, when a service of cake and wine was provided, and the proceedings passed off in a very pleasant and harmonious manner.

On the obverse side of the medal is the arms of the craft and the motto above, and around this the words, "Incorporation of Cordiners, Glasgow," while round the rim or edge of the medal are the words, "Medal and chain re-designed, 1881." On the reverse side of the medal is the city arms, and around this the words, "Incorporated 27th February, 1558, and 27th June, 1569. Ratified 30th September, 1693."

The arms of the Cordiner Craft of Edinburgh is as follows:—"Azure—their cutting knife in pale, and in chief, a ducal crown *or*."

From what we have stated, it will be seen that the crown is a favourite emblem of the crafts of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The affairs of the Incorporation are managed in terms of the bye-laws (which will be found printed in the

Appendix), by the Master Court, which consists of the deacon, the collector, nine masters, and one master to be nominated by the deacon, who is called the Deacon's Goudie (in all, fourteen members), of whom five are a quorum. The three of the nine masters longest in office retire annually. The Incorporation holds four stated quarterly meetings in the year, about Candlemas, Whitsunday, Lammas, and Martinmas. An annual meeting is held on the first Friday after 15th September for the election of office-bearers. At the meeting for the election of office-bearers there falls to be elected by the Incorporation a deacon and a collector, who hold office for one year; three masters, to hold office for three years; a master or deacon's goudie, appointed by the deacon, to hold office for one year; a trade's goudie, appointed by the Incorporation, to hold office for one year; six representatives to the Trades' House, appointed by the Incorporation, who are to be members of the Master Court, and of whom the deacon for the time and the late deacon shall always be members *ex officio*—to hold office for one year. It has been the use and wont custom to elect the collector a representative to the Trades' House, which has proved a most judicious arrangement, because it enables him to become fully acquainted with the business of the House before he is appointed deacon, when he has to take an important part in its proceedings. Another appointment to be noticed is that of a member of the Building Committee of the Trades' House, who holds office for one year, and acts as one of the representatives of the Incorporation in the Trades' House. The reader will receive full informa-

tion as to the Trades' House Buildings under Chapter XXI., dealing specially with that subject. Until 1882 a member of the Educational Committee of the Trades' House was annually elected by the Incorporation, but in consequence of the abolition of the Trades' School, to the maintenance of which all the incorporations contributed, and seeing that the education given by the House was entirely paid for out of its own funds, the Trades' House resolved to rescind the right to make this appointment by the crafts, and the Trades' House now appoints the Educational Committee out of its own members. Another appointment is also made at the annual meeting, and that is the delegate for the Gorbals Lands. The reader will receive full information as to these lands in Chapter XX., dealing with the Gorbals Lands. The next and last appointment of office-bearers made at the annual meeting is the Educational Committee of the Incorporation. This committee takes charge of the educational matters connected with children of members of the Incorporation. These representatives to the Trades' House and office-bearers in the Incorporation must, in terms of the bye-laws enacted by the Trades' House, be in the occupancy of a dwelling-house or place of business within the municipality of Glasgow. The reader will find these latter bye-laws given under Chapter XII. The appointment of clerk and officer is also made at the annual meeting.

The Deacon presides at all meetings of the Incorporation and of the Master Court. He and the collector operate jointly on the bank account. The collector receives and pays all moneys. He finds caution for his

intromissions. His books are duly audited annually ; and he reports the state of the funds of the Incorporation to the quarterly meetings of the Master Court. The accounts, after being audited, are submitted to the Master Court, and, when approved of, are printed and circulated among the members for final consideration and approval at the annual meeting. The bye-laws, which are very complete, and provide for almost everything that is likely to arise, will be found printed in the Appendix.



CHAPTER IV.

GLASGOW CREATED A ROYAL BURGH—INCREASED POWERS AND PRIVILEGES OF INCORPORATED TRADES—VICISSITUDES OF CRAFTS DURING 15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH CENTURIES.

GLASGOW was created a royal burgh by charter granted by King Charles the First, dated at Newmarket, 16th October, 1636. This charter was confirmed by Acts of the Scottish Parliament, 1st Session, 1st Parliament, Charles II., and 1st Parliament William and Mary, 1690. This charter "*de novo* (and without prejudice of their former rights) erected and incorporated our foresaid burgh into a free Royal Burgh, with all and singular liberties, privileges, immunities, and jurisdictions, which, by the laws and customs of our kingdom pertained, or could justly pertain, to any other free Royal Burgh; and with special power and liberty to the provost, bailies, councillors, community, burgesses, and the freemen of our said burgh, and their successors for ever (and to no others whatever, the *freemen* and *burgesses* of our said burgh only being) of having, frequenting, using, and exercising mercantile business, the trade and traffick of merchandize, blok, buy, cope, sell all kind of merchandize, as well native as foreign; and this within the entire bounds of our said burgh of Glasgow, and the whole liberties and privileges thereof, and of holding, enjoying, and possessing, within our said burgh and bounds foresaid, for ever, one mer-

chant gildry, with courts of dean of gild, the gild courts, members of council, and jurisdictions thereto belonging," &c.

It is under this royal charter that the river bailie of Glasgow has a jurisdiction extending from the Glasgow Bridge to the Clochstaine (Lighthouse), and, under the Clyde Navigation Act, 1858, his authority has been extended to the southernmost point of the island of Little Cumbrae in the Frith of Clyde. This enables the river bailie, under the Clyde Acts and the Glasgow Police Act, to try offences committed against the bye-laws of the Clyde Trustees and of the Pilot Board of the River and Frith of Clyde. This royal charter also creates, makes, and constitutes "the (then) present Provost and Bailies of our said burgh, and their successors, Justices of the Peace, within our said burgh of Glasgow, and whole territories and liberties thereof, and within the said harbours of Inchgreen, Newark, and Pot of the Rig." The provost and bailies of Glasgow continue at the present day to be Justices of the Peace for Lanarkshire, *ex officiis*.

This royal charter likewise "unites, annexes, and incorporates our foresaid burgh and city of Glasgow, together with all lands, tenements, territories, communities, the infield and outfield parts, stations of ships, fairs, markets, mills, multures, sequels, and the thirlage, churches, rights of patronage, customs, hospitals, collasteria, the correction houses, and others particularly and generally above specified, into one free royal burgh; and we will and grant that our sasine taken thereof by the provost or any one of the baillies of our said burgh, at

the market cross or court house, will stand and be perpetual sasine to them and their successors, councillors, and community of our said burgh, without renewing of the said sasine, notwithstanding the particulars foresaid, or whatever of them may be discontiguous, holding and having all and whole our foresaid burgh of Glasgow, comprehending the whole lands, tenements, territories, churches, chapels, communities, harbours, stations of ships, fairs, markets, mills, multures, the sucken customs, hospitals, collasteria, and others, particularly and generally above mentioned, by the foresaid provost, bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, councillors, burgesses, and community of our said burgh of Glasgow before mentioned, and their successors, of us and our successors, in *free burgage* for ever, by all the righteous meiths, ancient and divided, according as they ly in length and breadth; in houses, edifices, forests, plains, muirs, marshes, ways, paths, waters, pools, rivulets, meadows, grazing fields and pastures, mills, multures, and their sequels; fowlings, huntings, fishings, peats, turfs, coals, coalfields, rabbits, rabbit warrens, pigeons, dovecots, workshops, brass foundries, breweries, and broomfields, trees, groves, and twigs, woods, beams, quarries, stone, and lime, with courts and their entries, herezelds, bloodwits and merchetis of women; with gibbet, ditch, sok, sak, thoile, thave, vest, wrak, with wair vennyssoun, infang-thieff, outfang-thieff, pit, and gallows, with common pasture and free entrance and exit, and with all other and singular liberties, commodities, profits, and easements, and their just pertinents whatsoever, as well named as not named, as well under ground as above ground, far and near, belonging to the

said Royal Burgh, with pertinents or justly belonging, enjoying them in whatever manner in future, freely, quietly, fully, entirely, honorably, well, and in peace, without any revocation, contradiction, impediment, or obstacle whatever. The said provost, baillies, dean of guild, community and inhabitants of our said burgh and city of Glasgow, and their successors, delivering hereafter annually to us and our successors, the sum of twenty merks of usual money of our kingdom of Scotland, at the Feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin, in the winter, by equal portions, our burgh revenue, with service of burgh, used and wont; also paying yearly to the most Reverend Father in Christ, Patrick, Archbishop of Glasgow, and his successors, the sum of sixteen merks of money aforesaid, at whatever term of payment our foresaid burgh of Glasgow by its former charter is bound." This charter conveyed to the Lord Provost and Magistrates the whole lands in the present royalty, now the City Parish, with the exception of a small portion added to the ancient royalty in 1800. by the Police Act of that year.

Although full liberty was not granted by this royal charter to Glasgow, as in several royal burghs, owing to the reservations therein to James, Duke of Lennox, and his successors and bailies, and their deputies, of the liberties and privileges during the whole time of the Glasgow Fair similarly and in the same manner as they enjoyed and were accustomed to in times past, yet the increased powers and privileges contained in the charter, with this exception, were so much in excess of those formerly enjoyed, that the crafts then began to flourish, and the city to grow in importance.

This charter is printed at length in the Appendix, and is well worthy of a perusal by the reader.

Although the crafts at this period had made great headway, their powers and privileges were, however, subject to great vicissitudes during the 15th, 16th, and part of the 17th centuries, as the following enactments will show:—

The statute of James I., in 1425, cap. 39, makes mention for the first time of “deakons” or “maister men”—handicraftsmen, in their different branches in every town of the realm, being thereby empowered to elect a preses, who was called “a deakon or maister man over the laife for the time, so that the lieges be not defrauded in time to come as they have been in time bygone through untrue men of crafts.” A continuation of this statute, in 1426, cap. 27, requires “deacons of ilk craft” to be elected. By statute (cap. 86) of the same year the office of deacon was declared to be of general prejudice to the kingdom—all license to elect deacons revoked—and the former meetings of the deacons was condemned as the assemblies of conspirators. The privilege of electing deacons was restored by statute of James II. in 1457, cap. 65, in favour of the Goldsmiths of Edinburgh, which required them to appoint a deacon to inspect their work, that it be of standard fineness, and by the passing of an Act of James III., 1483, cap. 96, which required Goldsmiths again to have a deacon, the office once more became general among the crafts. Some years later the Act James III., Parl. 2, cap. 12, first mentions the distinction between traders and merchants—tradesmen using merchandise are required to renounce their craft—and by Act James III., 1487, cap. 107, it is ordained that this

Act be put into execution by escheat of the merchandise to be accounted for to the Exchequer.

By Act 1493, James IV., cap. 43, the office of deacon was again revoked "because it is clearly understandin to the King's Hieness and his three estates that the using of deakons of men of crafts in burrows is right dangerous, it is therefore ordained that all deakons shall cease for a year at least (especially masons and wrights) except to examine works."

By statute of Queen Mary, 1555, cap. 52, the office of deacon was altogether abolished because it was the cause of commotion and unlawful combinations amongst the crafts themselves, and betwixt burgh and burgh, deserving of great punishment. Frequent disturbances had taken place between merchants and craftsmen. A very lively commotion took place in Edinburgh, in the year 1543, arising out of a dispute between the merchants and craftsmen, the jealousy of the crafts being stimulated by the merchants having for a long time exercised the power of electing the magistrates exclusively from among themselves, of whom the Town Council was originally composed. The irritation thus occasioned was greatly increased when the magistrates of that city passed a law encroaching on the rights of the craftsmen. This new infringement roused the resentment of the deacons of the trades, and they at once resolved to let it be clearly understood that they were in no mood to submit, but were determined to obtain redress, and that speedily. They proceeded to the Town House, where, apparently with the intention of overawing the magistrates, they drew their swords. In this object they were dis-

appointed, and were themselves seized and overpowered by an armed force, and thereafter imprisoned. The craftsmen then assembled to rescue their deacons; but on the matter beginning to assume a serious aspect, it was brought to an end by the interposition of the Regent Arran. The continued animosity of the craftsmen led to fresh disturbances, and eventually brought upon themselves and the other craftsmen of the kingdom the statute passed in 1555, which enacts "that there be na deakons chosen in times cumming within burgh," and the provost, bailies, and council of the burgh are directed "to chuse the maist honest man of craft, of gude conscience, ane of every craft to visie their craft that they labour sufficiently, and thir persons to be called visitours of their craft, and to be elected and chosen yearly at Michaelmas, and their visitours chosen, sworn, and admitted to have choosing of officers and other things as the deacons voted before. Na craftsmen to bruik office in the burgh except two of the most honest and famous persons to be chosen yearly."

The constituting of the heads of all the crafts "visitors" was a radical change; and when the title of "deacon" was restored, that of "visitor" was retained, and still continues to be used, by the maltmen craft of Glasgow.

Queen Mary, on 16th April, 1556, granted a general charter in favour of the craftsmen of burghs and cities within the realm, rescinding the Act passed in 1555, and which charter "restores and repons them to use and have deacons of all craftis, togidder with all and sundry privileges, faculties, freedoms, consuetudes. and uses

granted to them be our maist noble progenitors, and alsua the use and possession of the saidis liberties bruikit and joisit by them in tymes bygane, notwithstanding the said Act of Parliament, &c., ratifying and approving all their former privileges given in tyme bygane."

The craftsmen of Edinburgh having again got a footing in the Town Council of Edinburgh, they, before long, filled the city with tumult in their renewed contests with the merchants. Both the merchants and craftsmen were, however, desirous of obtaining peace, and referred their differences to the decision of James VI. as umpire. In 1583 the King executed a decree-arbitral, establishing the political constitution or set of the town upon much the same footing which it has retained till altered in our own times; but this decree was by no means sufficient to put an end to the contests for power in burgh politics between the merchants and craftsmen, and these disputes resulted in frequent appeals to the Supreme Court to define their respective rights and privileges.

A spirit of antagonism similar to that just referred to existed between the merchants and craftsmen in Glasgow in regard to the political influence of the town and the management of its municipal affairs; and with respect to this local contention for precedence between the merchants and craftsmen in Glasgow, McUre, the local historian, says:—"In the 16th century violent contests arose between the merchant and trades ranks respecting the government of the city. The merchants had exercised the whole sway, monopolised the magistracy, and assumed the sole right of managing the funds. The trades, who

were more numerous, insisted on a participation of office. The animosities which had arisen from this source were at last allayed by a submission of the points of difference to Sir George Elphinstone, of Blythswood, knight, then Provost, Mr. David Weems (the parson of Glasgow), and Messrs. John Bell and Robert Scott, two ministers of the city, anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives." These arbiters issued an award, dated 6th February, 1605, which is termed the Letter of Guildry. This Letter of Guildry, in so far as not altered or amended by the Burgh Reform Act of 1833 and the Act of 1846, abolishing the exclusive privileges of trading in burghs—both afterwards referred to—with the Seals of Cause before noticed, incorporating the Cordiners of Glasgow—contain the constitution of that craft. The Letter of Guildry, in so far as not altered or amended as before-mentioned, contains also the constitution of the Merchants' House, and Trades' House of Glasgow, and likewise, with their Deeds of Incorporation, of the other thirteen crafts of Glasgow. The Letter of Guildry—a print of which, and of the Acts confirming the same, will be found in the Appendix—fixed the prerogatives and privileges of the fourteen incorporations, and brought the crafts into union with each other.

From 1604 to 1672 the Letter of Guildry remained unconfirmed by Parliament, and was not mentioned, or in any manner referred to, in the several statutes passed by the Legislature in regard to Glasgow, although acted upon during the period of 68 years between 1604 and 1672; but some circumstance having occurred during the persecution of the Covenanters which created a desire to

get this done, the Letter of Guildry was subsequently confirmed by the Act Charles II., chapter 129 (year 1672).

It appears that this Act was got upon the application and at the cost of the Trades' House and of the fourteen incorporated trades of Glasgow.



CHAPTER V.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1688—CHARTER BY WILLIAM AND MARY.

THE flight of James II. of England and VII. of Scotland, in 1688, completed the Revolution which placed the country under a responsible government, and destroyed the influence of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal parties, who had controlled the deacons and craftsmen of Glasgow for a very long period. The real feelings of the people of Glasgow, untinged by the medium of a self-elected Town Council, then became apparent. When the convention of the Estates, after the flight of the king, met at Edinburgh in 1688 to consider the settlement of the Crown upon William and Mary, Glasgow raised and armed a regiment of 500 men, and sent them to Edinburgh as a bodyguard to the Convention. The regiment was commanded by the Earl of Argyll and the Lord Newbottle. By this spirited and very decided step the citizens of Glasgow evinced their support of the cause of the Reformation and Revolution.

This feeling was further shown in 1689 by the inhabitants at large petitioning the Estates of Parliament, setting forth their grievances, and complaining of the fraudulent practices of the self-elected magistrates in having wasted the burgh funds and granted bonds to their friends without value. In response, the statute 1689, cap. 95, was passed, which put an end to this by enacting, "That all precepts

and bonds granted by the present Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow in favour of any of themselves, or any other person, *except for payment of the public debts since the date of the Act of the Estates* ordaining new elections of magistrates in burghs by poll of the habile burgesses, shall be void and null."

On 2nd July, 1689, the Magistrates and Council were elected by a poll of all the burgesses.

On 4th January, 1690, William and Mary granted a royal charter confirming all former Deeds made by any of their royal predecessors in favour of the community of the City of Glasgow, or guild brethren, tradesmen, or any society of deaconry, within the same, &c. This charter was subsequently ratified by the Act of William and Mary, 1690, cap. 18, a print of which will be found in the Appendix.



CHAPTER VI.

SKETCH OF ST. CRISPIN, THE PATRON SAINT OF SHOE-
MAKERS—SHOEMAKERS AND SHOES FROM EARLIEST
PERIOD—PROCESSION OF KING CRISPIN IN 1831 AT
CORONATION OF WILLIAM IV.

HAVING referred as briefly as possible, and as the circumstances of the case permit, to the seals of cause, charters, and Acts of Parliament affecting or relating to the incorporated crafts, and specially to the Cordiners, it will now be appropriate to give some description of the Incorporation of Cordiners and its doings. Unfortunately, the historical material available will not admit of more than a very general account.

In the first seal of cause of the Incorporation of Cordiners in 1558, it is set forth—"That quhair for the louynge of Almichty God, the honor of holy kirk wirschep, and commowne veil of this gude toun, and for the proffet of all and syndry our souerane lorde and ladyis, the king and quen, graceis leigeis, and wtheris repairing thairto, and for augmentatioune of deuine seruice at the alter of Sanct Niniane, situat in the metropolitane Kirk of Glasgow, the honour of Sanctis Crispine and Crispinani, our patrones, we desire," &c. St. Crispine and Crispinani are thus the adopted patron saints of the Cordiners—*i.e.*, Shoemakers. St. Crispin's Day, 25th October, is set apart in our calendar to St. Crispin; and to quote the words in the spirited speech that Shakspeare has

put into the mouth of King Henry V., when he addressed his army of 30,000 men before the famous battle of Agincourt, fought and won by the English on 25th October, 1415, "this day is called the Feast of St. Crispian." Not that Crispian was all one with Crispin, for they were not one, but two, and in that speech by the king he mentions them as "Crispin, Crispian," and ends his address with the words, "that fought with us upon St. Crispin's Day." The poet used whichever name was required by the metre of his line. He also calls Crispian "Crispianus," and he was otherwise known as "Crispinian." The two brothers, Crispin and Crispian, were sprung of a noble Roman family, and having embraced the Christian faith, left Rome for Soissons, where they were imprisoned and tortured to death by the governor, Rictius Varus, in the year 287, when Maximian was emperor. During the daytime the brothers preached the Gospel, and in order to support themselves, worked at night at the trade of shoemaking, as had been done at an earlier period by Anianus, bishop of Alexandria, who is said to have received instruction from St. Mark. But while Anianus, the Christian shoemaker, is scarcely, if ever, remembered, the names of Crispin and Crispian are of world-wide reputation, the place of honour, as the patron saint of shoemakers, being generally given to the elder brother, Crispin. But the Cordiners of Glasgow, from the words of their first seal of cause, adopt both names.

In a work that is extant the story of the two brothers, Crispin and Crispian, is transferred to England and the neighbourhood of Canterbury, and romantically treated in a manner that does not accord with the versions of

Alban, Butler, and Lusius; for while Crispian goes to the wars, Crispin is made "the emperor's shoemaker" to King Logria, and makes shoes for his daughter, the Princess Ursula. She falls in love with Crispin, who tells her that he is a prince by birth, and they are privately married. There are some curious adventures related in this version of the story of the two brothers, but no martyrdom, for the king graciously pardons them, and they live happily ever after. In connection with this Kentish story, it is somewhat remarkable that when John Weever, the antiquary, wrote his "Funeral Monuments" in 1631, he described a heap of stones on the beach at Widdle, near Stonend, which is said to mark the graves of Crispin and Crispian, who had been shipwrecked and cast ashore at that spot. The first baby-boy of Prince Crispin and Princess Ursula gave rise to the old proverb—

"A shoemaker's son is a prince born."

A story is told of Henry VIII. going through the streets of London at night in disguise, that he might see for himself how the constable and watch performed their duties; and that he went into a cobbler's shop to get his boot mended; drank with the cobbler, and asked him to come to the Palace and inquire for Harry Tudor; how the cobbler went and recognised the king, who gave him the freedom of his cellar and an annual pension of forty marks. A somewhat similar story is told of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, who, on October 25, wandered in disguise into the shop of a Flanders cobbler in order to get his boot mended. The cobbler refused to do this, because they did not do a stitch of work on

St. Crispin's Day, but he invited the stranger to drink with him, and proposed the king's health. "Do you love him then?" asked the other, "Aye," said the cobbler, "I love his long noseship well enough; but I should love him more if he would tax us less." The next day the cobbler was summoned to the palace, and was horrified to find that his long noseship was his companion on St. Crispin's Day; but the king thanked him for his hospitality, and begged him to say what benefit he would wish to be bestowed upon him. The simple-minded cobbler could think of no other request than this—that the cobblers of Flanders should bear for their coat of arms a boot surmounted with the Imperial Crown. This was granted, as was also his further request that cobblers should take precedence of shoemakers. A dispute on this point occurred at Frankfort so lately as July, 1863, and had to be settled by the authorities. On St. Crispin's Day, 1861, the King of Hanover and his son were received into the Corporation of Cobblers at Hanover.

In England the Cordwainers' and Cobblers' Company was incorporated in the year 1410, but the title of cobblers fell into contempt, and is not now used by the company, whose fine hall is in St. Distaff's Lane, St. Paul's, London. In 1813 a work was published on "The Art and Mystery of a Cordwainer," written by Frederick Rees. The word cordwainer is a corruption of *corduainir*, which itself was a corruption from *cordonnier*, Cordova or Cordua being famed for that leather, of which we are told, in Hudibras, of some "who have been kicked till they know whether a shoe's of Spanish or neat's leather"—a delicacy of perception engen-

dered by the tenderness of the cuticle. In Paris the shoemakers celebrated St. Crispin's Day by a mass at the church of St. Peter, Montmartre, up to October 25, 1868, on which day instead of the usual statue of the saint, the *Frères Cordonniers* carried a huge boot, to the great amusement of the spectators. The ecclesiastical authorities, therefore, refused, in 1869, to perform the usual ceremonies unless the image of St. Crispin was borne in the procession; and as the *cordonniers* preferred the huge boot, St. Crispin's Day was not observed as a religious festival. That French word *cordonnier* or *cordinnier* was introduced—in the fifteenth century—into Scotland, where a shoemaker was called a *cordiner*, though *soutar* or *souter* is the more familiar term. Burns' Souter Johnny was John Lauchlan, a shoemaker of Ayr. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," spells the word in its Latin form, when he calls Watt Tinlinn "sutor and archer." It was Apelles, the painter to Alexander the Great, who, when a cobbler had found fault with the sandals in one of his pictures, and then proceeded to criticise the other portions of the painting, checked him with the words *ne sutor ultra crepidam*—"The shoemaker should not go beyond his last."

St. Crispin's Day is celebrated at Stirling and elsewhere in Scotland in a highly convivial manner by the Crispin clubs; but it is to be hoped that the old saying—

"On the twenty-fifth of October ne'er a souter's sober."

will have dropped into decadence. At Selkirk, on St. Crispin's Day, the members of the Crispin Club were compelled to "lick the birse," which was a bunch of

bristles, the emblem of their craft, and was mouthed by all in turn. When Sir Walter Scott was initiated he washed the birse in his wine, but was compelled, as a penalty, to drink the polluted liquor. Prince Leopold had to go through the ceremony in 1819, when he was made a sutor of Selkirk. St. Crispin's Day at Birmingham, in 1866, produced a case for the magistrates, in which a witness spoke of shoemakers' tools as "snobs' tools"—snob being one of the many names given to makers and menders of boots and shoes—who are also known as welters, cleaners, clickers, blockers, runners, closers, repairers, restorers, translators, clobberers, and slobberers. The last title, according to a northern legend, had its origin from a Jew shoemaker who insulted the Saviour on his way to Calvary, and was told by Him that he was a sneak and a slobberer, and that all his race should be slobberers till the end of time. A more curious term for "snobs' tools" is "Sir Hugh's bones," the meaning of which is explained in a story in "The Gentle Craft," wherein Sir Hugh, before his death, bequeaths his bones to the shoemakers, at whose trade he had worked, and who, in memory of him, called their tools "Sir Hugh's bones."

When King John was at Northampton—then and still a centre of the shoemaking trade—he gave one shilling for his dress boots and sixpence for his slippers; but when our Queen and the Prince Consort passed through there, on their way to Burpleigh, the prince was presented with a pair of boots. There is a saying, "You may know when you are within a mile of Northampton by the smell of the leather and the noise of the lapstones." It is to

be feared that the shoemakers of Northampton of the present day have become degenerate sons of their pious fathers when their recent election of Mr. Bradlaugh as their M.P. is fully considered in all its bearings. In one thing they must command respect, if in nothing else, and that is their consistency and determination not to be beaten, although the whole forces of the Commons House of Parliament have been arrayed against them.

St. Crispin's Day, in the Crimean War of 1854, will ever be remembered for the Battle of Balaclava and the charge of the Light Brigade.

St. Crispin's Day in 1869 was celebrated at Deane, Northamptonshire, by the reopening of the Parish Church, after considerable restoration, when the Bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Magee) in his sermon made eloquent mention of the Battle of Balaclava and the charge of the Light Brigade on St. Crispin's Day, in which battle an important part was taken by the late Lord Cardigan. Both at Agincourt, in 1415, and at Balaclava, in 1854, British heroism was splendidly displayed on St. Crispin's Day.

That is "a pretty story"—as, indeed, good old Bishop Latimer calls it, quoting it from one of the old fathers of the Church—of St. Anthony, that when he was living a very hard and severe life in the wilderness, there came to him one day a voice from heaven, saying, "Anthony, thou art not so perfect as a cobbler that dwelleth in Alexandria." Hearing this, Anthony forthwith rose, took his staff, and travelled to Alexandria, where he found the cobbler, who was greatly astonished to see so reverend a father come to his house. Then spake Anthony to him,

saying, "Come and tell me thy whole conversation, and how thou spendest thy time." "Sir," said the said cobbler, "as for me, good works have I none ; my life is but simple and slender, seeing that I am but a poor cobbler. In the morning when I rise I pray for the whole city wherein I dwell, especially for all such neighbours and poor friends as I have ; after that I sit me down to my labour, where I spend the whole day in getting my living, and I keep me from all falsehood, for I hate nothing so much as I do deceitfulness ; wherefore, when I make any man a promise, I keep it, and perform it truly ; and thus I spend my time poorly with my wife and children, whom I teach and instruct, so far as my wit will serve me, to fear and dread God ; and this is the sum of my simple life."

Other crafts than shoemakers may possibly make for themselves a great eminence in the possession of noble names and singular incidents, but it is somewhat matter of doubt if any can show such an illustrious line as the shoemakers. The name of Prince Crispin has already been referred to. Not one of the least of certain curious incidents is the tradition that the most illustrious of the royal blood of Spain, in Spain's illustrious day, flowed originally from the veins of a shoemaker of Veyros, a town in Portugal. The shoemaker's daughter, Inez, most remarkable for her beauty, became the mistress of Don John, the governor of Veyros. The old shoemaker never forgave her. He cast her out from his house ; but although he would never see her more, to show that his severity was not a matter of passion but of principle with him, he thought that he ought, after the

fashion of his age, to expiate her fault, and so thereafter he would neither lie on a bed, eat at a table, change his linen, nor cut hair or beard; and his hair grew in such profusion that he came to be known as Old Beardy. The young lady herself, perhaps smitten with grief for her father's sorrow, entered a nunnery, of which she became the abbess, leaving behind her a great reputation for virtue and holiness. Her son, Don Alfonso, to his honour be it recorded, made a pilgrimage to Veyros to obtain the blessing of Old Beardy, his grandfather, which he could only with great difficulty secure. Old Beardy did, however, lay his hands upon the duke's head, and gave him his blessing; but the stubborn old shoemaker would hold no further conversation with him. A daughter of this young duke became the queen of Castile, and the mother of the great Isabel, the granddaughter of the Emperor Charles V.

"There's nothing like leather" is an old proverb, and used, we suppose, on every occasion when persons are heard extolling their craft as of chief importance. It is said to have had its origin in the instance of the currier who, when his native city was in a state of siege, would have it defended with leather; but the proverb finds something of an illustration in the life of Edward Irving. When he was minister in Glasgow, in his parish was a shoemaker, a radical and an infidel—one of that order of men one may so easily imagine—who sat at his stall, dreamily musing, hammering out his leather, and talking heaps of mischievous nonsense, most likely flavoured with many a strong piece of common sense. Irving wanted to get at this man, so one day he made his appearance by the

side of the shoemaker's stall. In the course of the conversation he took up a piece of leather and made some remarks upon it, showing that he really knew what he was talking about, which, for that very reason, exasperated the shoemaker, who set it down to an ignorant conceit of knowledge, exclaiming, "What do *ye* ken about leather?" Now this was just what Irving wanted. He was thoroughly up in leather, for his father was a tanner, and he proceeded, as he indeed from the first intended, to talk to the astonished shoemaker about shoes, and suggested certain processes for making shoes by machinery. Crispin soon got fairly interested in the great figure stooping over his bench. At last he threw down his tools, exclaiming, "Now, but you're a decent kind of fellow. And do *you* preach?" The shoemaker was vanquished, and Irving went very little farther on that occasion; but, amazing to say, the very next Sunday the infidel shoemaker put in a modest appearance at Irving's church. Irving watched his opportunity after this, and in some few days contrived to meet the shoemaker in the streets. Accosting him in a cheerful and friendly manner, and hailing him as, in some sense, an old friend, the tall orator, to the amazement of the little shoemaker—of course he was *little*, who ever heard of a *tall* shoemaker?—walked away by his side, in earnest conversation, through the crowded streets of Glasgow. He had said little or nothing about religion in all their talks hitherto, but by the time they had reached the end of their walk all resistance was over with the shoemaker. He sent his children to the school, his wife was allowed to go to the kirk in peace, and, most marvellous of all, he procured

a decent suit of black, and became a regular and respectable kirk-goer. When he was taunted with this complete change in his behaviour he was in the habit, says Mrs. Oliphant, who tells the story, of summing it all up in words which gave the palm to the cunning of his conqueror, saying, "He's a sensible man *yon*—he kens about leather."

Another well-known proverb, that "None know where the shoe pinches but he who wears it," is attached to a well-known story. A noble Roman was divorced from his wife. His friend expressed surprise, saying, "Is she not beautiful?" "Yes." "Is she not rich?" "Yes." "Is she not accomplished; are her manners not graceful?" "Yes." "Well, then, why have you separated from her?" "Well, no man can tell where the shoe pinches but he who wears it." But there is little doubt that the proverb is older than that story. This proverb reproduces itself in another—"The fairest looking shoe may pinch the foot."

The shoe being so essential an article of comfort and convenience to the human family in all except the most utterly savage tribes, every nation may be presumed to have its proverbs concerning shoes, and to fit its moralities to them. Hence, among the old Latins, those who lived merely for external appearances, disregarding more solid worth and the culture of the mind, were spoken of as "*De calceo sollicitus, et pedem nihil curans*"—"Anxious about the shoe, but disregarding the foot"—a proverb which was possibly in Pope's mind when he penned the celebrated couplet—

"*Worth* makes the man, the want of it the fellow,
And all the rest is leather or prunella."

There is a story told of an old Duke of Leeds who lived, it is said, in the early part of the reign of George III. One morning, soon after breakfast, the duke was in his library with Dr. Monsey, his chaplain and friend, when Mr. Walkden, of Pall Mall, his grace's shoemaker, was introduced with a new pair of shoes, which he was to fit on. The shoemaker was a great favourite of the duke. "What have you there, Walkden?" "The pair of shoes for your grace," he replied. "Let me see them." They were handed to the duke accordingly. The chaplain took up one, examining it with great attention. "What is the price?" asked the chaplain. "Half a guinea, sir," said the shoemaker. "Half a guinea! what! for a pair of shoes?" said the chaplain; "why, I could go to Cranbourne Alley and buy a better pair of shoes than they ever were, or ever will be, for five and sixpence." He then threw the shoe to the other end of the room. Walkden threw the other after it, saying, "As they were fellows, they had better go together," at the same time saying to the chaplain, "Sir, I can go to a stall in Moorfields and buy a better sermon for twopence than the duke gives you a guinea for." "Well done, Walkden, that's capitally said; make me half-a-dozen pairs of these shoes directly," said the duke.

Concerning the taking off of the shoes as a mark of worship or token of respect, we find an exemplification in the word to Moses: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." And when Joshua saw the captain of the Lord's host, the captain said to him, "Loose thy shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy." To this

day the Mussulman takes off his shoes as he enters the mosque; and so also do many of the Hindoos as they enter their temples. With this rule of taking off the shoe is associated the ancient practice—so commonly observed at our weddings—of throwing the shoe, the sign of a covenant, as we read in the Book of Ruth:—"Now this was the manner in former time in Israel concerning redeeming and concerning changing, for to confirm all things a man plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbour, and this was a testimony in Israel. Therefore the kinsman said to Boaz, Buy it for thee; so he drew off his shoe. And Boaz said unto the elders and unto all the people, Ye are witnesses this day that I have bought all that was Elimelech's, and all that was Chilion's and Mahlon's, of the hand of Naomi. Moreover, Ruth, the Moabitess, the wife of Mahlon, have I purchased to be my wife: ye are witnesses this day," &c., &c. This also explains that other text, "Over Edom will I cast my shoe." This ancient usage of the shoe as the token and sign or seal of a covenant, and the throwing of it as the sign of an inheritance and dominion, give an excellent explanation of two of our common proverbs, "Waiting for dead men's shoes," and "Standing in another man's shoes." So various are the associations suggested even by a pair of shoes!

Respecting the taking off of the shoe as a token of worship and homage, Mr. Drummond Hay, in his entertaining book on "Western Barbary," recites a story, certainly not of shoemakers, but of shoes. The clock of the great Mosque of Tangiers was out of order, and needed a skilful craftsman to repair it. None of the

faithful were found equal to the task. The clock would not strike; the works would not move. It was gravely declared that a *gin* or evil genius had got possession of it and of its works, and all sorts of exorcisms were tried to expel the evil spirit, but without effect. Their only resource now was in one who was fortunately residing in Tangiers, a Christian clockmaker, or, as they called him, "a cursed Nazarene from Geneo." But the difficulty was how to employ him, for the clock was in the tower of the Mosque, and it seemed impossible to permit him to defile God's house of prayer by his sacrilegious steps. There were grave consultations as to what their sacred laws would permit them to do in such a case—one proposal being to lay down boards, over which the infidel might pass without touching the sacred floor. Finally it was determined to pull up the pavement upon which the "Christian dog" stepped, and whitewash the walls near which he passed. So the unbeliever was sent for, and of course informed that, first of all, he must take off his shoes when entering the temple of the prophet. But a new, and quite unexpected, difficulty arose. "Take off my shoes!" said he, "that I won't. I never take them off when I go into my own church—I'll not take them off when I go into the temple of your prophet."

The grave men were in utter perplexity. They called together a committee of the *Oolama*, or wise and learned ones, from whom they sought counsel. The clock must be set right; but how was this to be done? The clockmaker's shoes had proved a serious obstacle. He and all his race they cursed with great unanimity; but that did not mend the matter. At last one wise and sagacious

old priest rose and craved permission to speak. "Verily," said he, "there is no God but God, and Mahomet is His prophet. But if," said he, "the Mosque be out of repair, and lime and bricks have to be conveyed into the interior for the use of the masons, do not the donkeys carry those loads? and do they not enter with their shoes on?" "You speak the very truth," was the general exclamation. "But the donkey," continued the wise old man, "does not believe that there is no God but God, and Mahomet is His prophet." "No, verily," said they all. "Then," said the speaker, "let the Christian go in shod as a donkey does, and come out as a donkey." The argument was unanimously applauded. So, in the character of a donkey did the Christian enter the Mohamedan temple and mended the clock—not, indeed, like a donkey, but as such in the opinion of the faithful. So he came out again; and, at the date of writing his book, Mr. Hay says—"The great clock of Tangiers has never since wanted a visit from 'the donkey' to effect its repairs."

We may now conclude this general sketch by giving the story of the classical cobbler who, in order to eclipse a rival who lived opposite to him, put over his door, or stall, the well-known motto, "*Mens conscia recti*"—"a mind conscious of rectitude." His adversary, determined not to be outdone, showed himself, alas! to be a cobbler in classics as well as in shoes, by placing over his door the astonishingly comprehensive defiance, "*Men's and women's conscia recti*!"

History records that the Cordiners of Glasgow have ever been amongst the foremost in assisting and promoting every good cause in which the public at large were

interested ; and we are happy to learn that they formed a very important part of the Trades' Procession in Glasgow in 1831, on the occasion of the coronation of King William the Fourth. The report of this procession in the *Glasgow Free Press* of 10th September, 1831, states that the shoemakers (Cordiners) formed the "keystone" of the procession, which numbered about 14,000 persons. The address to the King on the occasion of his coronation was unanimously voted on the Green of Glasgow by 200,000 persons. The following is a programme of the procession we have referred to :—

Procession of King Crispin—1851.

SHOEMAKERS.

	TWO HERALDS.	
<i>Guard.</i>	CHAMPION, <i>On Horseback.</i>	<i>Guard.</i>
	TWO CAPTAINS.	
<i>Lieutenant.</i>	STANDARD BEARER.	<i>Lieutenant.</i>
<i>Guard.</i>	RUSSIAN COSSACK, <i>On Horseback.</i>	<i>Guard.</i>
	TWO CAPTAINS.	
	TWO LIEUTENANTS.	
<i>Bashaw.</i>	INDIAN KING.	<i>Bashaw.</i>
	THREE PAGES, <i>All on Horseback.</i>	
<i>Lieutenant.</i>	STANDARD BEARER.	<i>Lieutenant.</i>
	HEAD COLONEL, <i>On Horseback.</i>	

<i>Lieutenant.</i>	STANDARD BEARER.	<i>Lieutenant.</i>
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>	FIELD MARSHAL, <i>On Horseback.</i>	<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>

<i>Lieutenant.</i>	TWO CAPTAINS.	
	STANDARD BEARER.	<i>Lieutenant.</i>
	SECRETARY OF STATE.	

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.
SIXTEEN USHERS.
EMBLEMS OF THE CRAFT.

<i>Life Guards.</i>	The King,	<i>Life Guards.</i>
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SUPPORTED BY TWO DUKES.
THE KING'S TRAIN BORNE BY TWELVE PAGES.

	THE CHAPLAIN.	
	TWO CAPTAINS.	
<i>Lieutenant.</i>	STANDARD BEARER.	<i>Lieutenant.</i>

	FIFTEEN LORDS.	
	TWO CAPTAINS.	

<i>Lieutenant.</i>	STANDARD BEARER.	<i>Lieutenant.</i>
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LATE KING,
SUPPORTED BY TWO DUKES.

TWO CAPTAINS.
SIX LIEUTENANTS.
TWO SHERIFFS.

MACER.

LORD MAYOR,
PROTECTED BY FOUR GUARDS.

	TWO CAPTAINS.	
<i>Lieutenant.</i>	STANDARD BEARERS.	<i>Lieutenant.</i>

TWENTY-ONE WHITE APRON BOYS.

BRITISH PRINCE,
WITH TWO SUPPORTERS AND THREE PAGES,
All on Horseback.

Lieutenant.

TWO CAPTAINS.

STANDARD BEARER.

Lieutenant.

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN,

FOLLOWED BY A PAGE.

FLAG

(Motto: "The Sons of Crispin ever shall be Free").

FOURTEEN CLANSMEN,

MEMBERS OF THE CRAFT.

FLAG *(in the middle of the Body)**(Motto: "Reform," and "The Thing pleased the King and the People")*.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

THREE ADJUTANTS,

All on Horseback.

CHAPTER VII.

ACTS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORDINERS—EDICTS OF THE KIRK COMMANDING THE MAGISTRATES AND THE DEACONS TO DO CERTAIN ACTS, ETC.

UNFORTUNATELY, the minute books of the Cordiners are extant only from the year 1759. Very possibly no minutes were previously kept—the deacon and masters meeting, and giving only verbal instructions in those early days. This source failing, we are thus left entirely dependent upon the very meagre records of contemporaneous history for whatever information we possess regarding the acts and doings of the craft in those early days. A few extracts from the ancient Burgh Laws and Records may here be given of the laws applicable to guilds in general and to the Cordiners in particular, with the quaint judgments and singular penalties imposed for their transgression:—

“BURGH LAWS OF KING DAVID I.

“*Law 93.—Of Soutaris Barkande in the Burgh.*

“It is to wyt that na soutar duelland wythin the burgh aw to by ony hydys of mare prise to bark bot that has the eyris and the hornis of a lenth.

“THE LAUIS OF THE GILD (1249) OF THE ANCIENT
“BURGH OF BERWICK, GENERALLY ADOPTED IN SCOT-
“LAND.

“Law 1.—Off the Kepyng of the Generall Gylde.

“We half ordanit that all perticular gilde hidertill oysyt in ony burgh salbe away put, and the catall (to) thaim ressonabilly and of law aucht salbe gevin to this gilde, and in tym to cum be na maner of wys ony vthir gylde thai presume to procure, bot vnyon had of all the membris til a hed in all gud deidis thar sall cum to gethir a falouschip sekyr and a suthfast frendschip bot dyssayt.

“Law 7.—Ordinance anent Offenders.

“Item, giff ony of the brether stryk with his nef he sall amend it with halff a mark, and efter the will of the alderman, and the den, and the layff of the brether, he sall mak asyth to the perty. Item.—Giff ony of the brether of the gylde thru violence drawis blud of ane othir he sall amend wyth xxs., and efter the will of the alderman, and of the dene, and of the layff of the brether, he sall assyth. Nor ther sall nayn of thir mendis wyth ony prayer be loussit na slakyt be na maner of way.

“Law 12.—Off Hym that Fallis Crukyt in the Gylde.

“Giff ony of our brether of the gilde in his eyld fall crukyt or pure in ane incurabill seyknys, and he haue nocht of his awin whar of he may be sustenynt, efter the

estymacion of the alderman ande of the brether, as the faculte of the gyld askis and may susten, he salbe releffyt.

“Law 13.—Off the Dochter of the Gyld Bruther.

“Giff that ony of the brether efter his desces leyff a dochter off his spousit wyff borne, the whilk be of loffabill conuersacione and of gud fame, geyff sho haf nocht of hir awin whar of it may be purwayit hir of a man (or of a religiouse house gif that sho lyk to lef chast), efter the estimatioun of the alderman and the faculte of the gilde, it salbe purwayt till hir of a husband or than a hous of religione.

“Law 14.—Order anent Burial of a poor Brother of Gild.

“Gif ony of the breder of the gilde hapyn to disses, and has not to bring him to the erde as afferis, or to ger sing for his saule, the breder sal tak of the faculteis of the gilde and ger his bodye be honestly layd in erde. (And if any of the brethren of the guild, being in the town, shall not come to the burial of his brother, he shall forfeit one boll of barley malt.)

“Law 16.—Off Hym that passes away fra the Gylde.

“Item, we haf ordanit that giff ony of our brether away fra the gyld neclygentlye, nan of the brether sall mynister till hym, consall, na help in vord nor in deyde vythin the burgh nor vtuth. All thocht he be impledyt and in perall of lyff and membryce or in any other erdly charge, he sall haue na help of thaim.

“Law 17.—Ordinance for gathering of the Brethren.

“Item, we haf ordanyt that als oft as the Alderman (and the Ferthingmen and other good men) will gader the brether of the gyld till ther nedis to be trettyt, all the brether sall gather to gether, the bell herd vnder the payn of xijd. And when the lytill bell is ringin thro the tovn, than the bell in the bellhous salbe rung in thris, fyrst schortly and syn twys, ilka tim a reasonabill space, and whatsomeuer bruther of the gyld what place of the tovn that he be in and heris that bell and cummys nocht to the place of the congregatioun, or the ringin of the bell ces, he salbe in his amerceiament.

“Law 22.—Off the liberty of brother of the Gild.

“We ordain that no one buy hides, wool, or wool skins to sell again, nor cut cloth, unless he be a brother of our gild, or a stranger merchant, for the sustaining of his office; and he shall not have lot nor cavil with brother of our gild.

“Law 24.—Ordinance anent Shoemakers and Tanners.

“We ordain that no shoemaker ought to tan any hides but such as have the horns and ears of equal length. And no tanner ought to salt any hides.

“LAW OF THE CHAMBERLAIN-AIR, OR HIGH CHAMBER-
 “LAIN, WHO HAD COGNIZANCE IN ALL BURGH MATTERS
 “—END OF 14TH CENTURY.

“Law 22.—Off the chalance of Sowtaris.

“In the first that thai both bark and makis schone otherwais than the law has statute and ordanit, that is to

say that the horne and the eir ar in like lang. Item, that thai mak schone butis and vther graitht of the lethir or jt be barkit. Item, that thai sow witht fals and rottin threid, throu the whilk the schone are tynt or thai be half worn. Item, whair thai suld gif thair lethir gude oyle and taulch, thai gif jt bot watter and salt. Item, thai wirk jt or jt be courait, in greit hindering and skaith of the kingis liegis.

“*2nd April, 1574.*—The quhilk daye, Thomas Craig, cordiner, is fund in the wrang for non-compearance; and als for the transportyng of the gallows at his awin hand furtht of the auld accustomat place sa neir hand the towne; and ordanit to repone the samyn agane.

“*7th May, 1574.*—Anent the mater movit Archibald Stene, as Factour and commissionare for James Blakburne, aganis Johne (Steyne) Cordiner, for nocht delyuerance of ane pair walker scheris beying in his handis, pertenying to vmquhill Archibald Blakburne, and now to the said James, as ane part of his movable airschip guddis contenit in Bill; the said Johne conperand, nocht grantand the premissis allegit that the scheris can nocht be airschip, as nocht vsit be the deid, bot are ane part of his movable guddis; Thairto answerit the said Archibald, that insafer as thai wer sett in hyring thai aucht to be airschip guddis, and to avise heirwith the Baillies assignit the xiiij daye of May instant partibus citatis.

“*15th May, 1574.*—The quhilke daye, Archibald Legate, Cordiner, is maid burges and freman of the burght and citie of Glasgu, and hes gevin his aith of fidelitie to the towne; quhais fines was gevin by the baillies, counsale, and dekynnis to George Burell,

Merchand, for his support, to relieve his extreme pouertie in tyneyng of his pack be the sey.

“*25th June, 1574.*—The quhilk daye, John Gilmour, Cordiner, is fund in the wrang, and amerchiament of court in brekyng of the Statutes maid anentis the pete bog of auld in holyng wp of the samyn, and dume gevin thairupon, and Johne Allan souertie for his vnlaw, conform to the auld statutis.

“*17th September, 1574.*—In presens of the Baillies and Counsale, Gilbert Young, Cordiner, is maid burgess and freeman, quhais fines was gevin presentlie to the Maister of Work for his daylie continewing with the workmen in the tolbuytth, mending and awating on them, and expenssis debursit be him thairuponn.

“*5th October, 1574.*—The quhilk daye, my Lord Pro-uest requeistit the auld baillies and Counsale to suffer certane deykynnis of craftis to be admittet to cum in the counsalhous to stand and heir the lytis of the Baillies chosin and nominat this yeir, but preiudice of the priuileges, liberteis, or vse in votyng, owther of craftis or merchan-dis, in ony yeir thereftir; at quhais requeist the said baillies and auld counsale hes permittet three deykynnis of craftis to be present in the counsalhous, to stand by, heir, and see the saidis lytis nominat this yeir onelie, sua that induce na practik in tymes thereftir. Lytis lytit be the prouest, baillies, and auld counsale, to be presentit to my Lord Archibishop of Glasgow for nemmyng of twa or three of them in baillies for this instant yeir to cum, requeisting allwayis my Lord to nominat thre in respect of the multitude of the peple and troubles in office:—George Elphinstone, Archibald Lyonn, James Flemyng, auld

baillies; Maister Adame Wallace, William Conyghame, John Flemyng, merchant, John Wilsoun, pewterer, James Braidwood, Cordiner. Quhilkis lytes being presentit that samyn instant daye to my Lord Archibischope of Glasgw, and the request forsaid maid to him, he nominat baillies for this instant yeir, George Elphinstone, Archibald Lyoun, Maister Adam Wallace.

“*31st January*, 1594.—Andro Parker, Cordiner, is maid burges and freman of the burgh and citie of Glasgow, and hes gevin his ayth of fidelities as effeirit, quhais fynes ar remittit to him by the baillies and Counsale at the desire of Patrik Leinzeis, Cordiner, for his travelles, laboures, and expenssis maid be him in the Toune’s effaires in Edinburgh, in transporting Letteers of the Toune’s thairto and ansuers agane thairrof, debursing of syluer in the Toune’s effaires that wes necessar gevin instantly, and for continewing thairin in tyme cumyng.

“*10th June*, 1595.—Christopher Alexander, merchant, is become cautioune for John Hamiltoune, Deikin of the Hammermen, (and others are become caution for each of the following crafts, viz.:—Cordineris, tailyeouris, baxteris, cowperis, fleschouris, wobsteris, wrichtis, masounes, bonnet makeris, and skinneris) that the saidis deikines sall compeir againe befor the provest, ballieis, and counsale, to ansuer for accusatiounes laid to thair charge for contraven-tioun of thair craftis, and vtherwayes, wpone xxiiij houri’s warnyng, and als to gif wpe every ane of thair craftis respective, that sal happen to be insolent and trubleris of the quyetness of the toune, ilk persoune onder the paine of fyve hunderth li, and ilk ane of thame ar decernit to releve thair cautioneris.

“It is statute and ordanit be the provest, baillies, counsale, and deikines, respectand the apperand multitude of the incumeris to be frie in the Toune, and that be reasonabilnes of thair fynes that hes beine in times bygane, it is statute and ordanit that ilk outtintownes burges sall paye for thair fynes in tyme cumyng no less nor the sovme of xx li to be payitt to the theasurer, always the priuileges of burges barnes to be obseruit and keipit, conforme to the aith maid thairanent of befoir, and ordanes the same to be roipitt wpoun the Symmerhill quha will gif maist thairfor yeirlie wpone sic conditionnes as sal be sett doune.

“*5th June, 1596.*—It is condiscendit be the baillies and counsale, that the provest, baillies, and counsale, and deikines sall conveyin togidder upoun the (*blank*) day of (*blank*) instant, at fyve houris in the morning, and sauld pass, accompanett with sum spaidis, to pass to the mercheing of the loynes about the tovne, and first begyn at the Stable Greyn, betuix Brwmehill and the Persounes Craft, and nixt about the Brwmehill, Garnegad, St. Mongoi’s Trie, and remanent haill loynes, ilk daye fra daye quhill perfyting and reparaling of all loynes, and to begyn first on Tyisdaye nixt, at four houris in the mornyng, at the Crosce, and thaireftir, Weddinsdaye and Thuirsdaye, ilk daye in the mornyng.

“*18th April, 1597.*—The baillies and counsale and deikines resevand the letteres fra the diuk, pryour, and provest in favor of James Og, now in this toune, to convoy him to the court, condiscendit that tua bailleis and xxiiij horsmen to be appointit sall convoy him to Edinburgh, viz. : xij mercheantis and xij craftsmen, in

the best maner that thai can ryde, with hagbut, steil-bonnet, sword, and vither necessar, and ilk persone that rydis to haive ten li for his expenssis, and ane contributioun to be set doune wpoun the mercheantis and craftismen as the bailleis sall think guid, and ilk persone being chargeit that failleis to ryde to paye ten li of penaltie.

“*27th July, 1599.*—The provest, bailleis, and counsale, and deikines, eftir the deikines advysement tuiching thair votting anent the divisioune of the toune in tua peirochines, and of new socht over agane this daye be the thrie ministeris supplicatioun, all the saidis provest, bailleis, counsale, and deikines condiscendand in ane voce abydet at the former voitting maid this daye viij dayes, viz.: thai all thocht it guid that the toun salbe devydit in tua competent peirochines, provyding that the touneschip be nawyis burdanit with ony farder bigging or leitting of kirkis, nor substeaning of ma ministeris nor thai have and dois presentlie.

“*28th July, 1599.*—Comperit the baill deikines and gef thair ansuer anent the divisioune of the toune, aggreit, as is contenit in the former Act aboue writtin and na vtherwyis.

“*4th July, 1605.*—In presens of Thomas Muir and John Andersoune. baillies, personallie compeirit James Greinleyis, cordiner, and haifing purchest be his moyen relief to John Greinleyis, his brother, out of ward of the heich hows to the laiche tolbuthe, being wardit thairin at the instance of Alexander Dunlop, merchand, for the sowme of ane hundrethe markis money principal and ten markis liquidat expenssis, is willinglie, of his awin consent

and fre will, becum cautione that the said John sall remaine in ward in the laiche towbuithe, ay and quhill he have satisfiet the said Alexander of the foirsaid sownis.

“*13th September, 1605.*—Thomas Neill, cordiner, is fund in the wrang, and amerciament of cowrt, of his awin confessioun for cuming out of ward, being wardit thairin, and for cuming downe the towbuithe stair with ane drawin quheinger, and for wounding and bluiding of John Towris vpone the heid to the greit effusione of his bluid.

“*28th December, 1605.*—The proveist, baillies, counsall, and deikinis of counsall, efter declaratioun be maid by William Andirsoun, baillie, and Maister John Ross, of his Majesties goodwill and affectioun in perfyting and performing the liberties of this burgh, according to his Majesties first Lettere, and that the doing and performing thair of is committit to George, Erll of Dunbar, Lord Home of Berwick, theasurer, &c., and that his Lordship be wntrew reportis of the enemies of this common weill, quha intendis to withstandis the liberties of this burgh, and bring the sawmin in perpetuall miserie and slaifrie, informis not onlie his Majestie bot lykwayes my Lord Duik of Lennox, and his Lordship, that it is not the will and desyre of the communitie of this burgh, and honest rank thair of, to have thair liberties granted vnto thame conforme to his Majesties guid will and Lettere direct to thame, thairfoir, with ane voice and consent hes concludit that, with heart and hand, thai will maist heartlie concurr, with bodie and guidis, maist humblie to suit the perfyting of thair liberties conforme to his Maiesties grant, as ane mater not only profitabill for thame and

thair posteritie, and ane liberatioune from all slaifrie, but also maist expedient for the suirtie and advancement of his Majesties service; and to that effect the provest, baillies, and counsall, and counsall forsaide, all in ane voice, hes condiscendit to ryd to Edinburgh in thair awin persounis for obtaining thair of."

The affairs of the crafts seem to have been managed in quite a patriarchal manner in early times. Some extracts from the minutes of the Cordiners may now be given in order to show the inner management of the craft subsequent to 1759. These need not be numerous; a judicious selection may suffice for the object in view.

On 16th August, 1759, John Finlay was accused of having been guilty of a breach of one of the Acts of Trade. The said John Finlay being called, and not compearing to answer to the foresaid accusation, the deacon and masters, in terms of the Acts and Rules of Trade, ratified and approven of by the magistrates and council of the burgh, by ane Act, dated the 27th June, 1560 years, fynes and amerciates the said John Finlay in the sum of twenty pounds Scots money as a new upsett, and twenty shillings Scots money to the baillies of the toun for his contumacy in not compearing at this meeting in obedience to the deacon's order and citation given him.

On 2nd October, 1759, at a meeting of the deacons and masters, compeared John Scott, and protested against the deacon for ane leet presented by him to the meeting, and that there could be no meeting, as the clerk was not present, being also an illegal meeting, as the masters got not half-an-hour's warning, and that the deacon refuses to read the Act in favours of the goudies and box-masters

having a vote, and, therefore, appeals to the convener's House for redress.

The deacon and hail masters of trade having taken into their serious consideration the abuse of William Peacock, a member of the craft, by throwing out that he would have better justice done him by the common hang-man than was got from the deacon. Therefore, and in respect thereof, fines und amerciates the said William Peacock in the sum of five pounds Scots to the craft and fourty shillings to the baillies, *toties quoties*, in terms of the Act of the Incorporation, 17th May, 1619.

[This Act of 1619 must have been written on a separate paper, which has not been preserved, for no minute books, as already stated, now exist of that date.]

Eo die, compeared the above William Peacock, and, in obedience to the above sentence, paid into the collector the above fine, whereof he is discharged.

On 15th November, 1759. the deacon and major part of the said masters of the foresaid incorporation unanimously fine and amerciate John Yule, a member of trade, for his contempt and disobedience in refusing to attend a meeting of the trade upon the twelfth current, and not booking his journeyman in the usual manner in a new upsett, conform to Act of Trade made thereanent.

On 9th October, 1760, there was produced two pair of single channell pumps, which were seized in the house of John Forrester, cordener, the same being inspected, the deacon and masters find the saids pumps are insufficient and unfitt for use, and recommend it to the deacon to apply to the magistrates for their direction in the disposing thereof.

Glasgow, 29th April, 1761.—In the house of James Muir, cordiner in Glasgow, being convened the deacons and masters of the Incorporation of Cordiners in Glasgow, they made choice of John Forsyth, late deacon of the said trade, to be preses of the meeting. The said James Wardrop, present deacon, having made a complaint to the said meeting upon John Scott, late deacon of the said incorporation, for calling him, the said James Wardrop, a liar, a d——d liar, and other scandalous expressions, which the said John Scott several times repeated, which being repeated by the said James Wardrop in presence of the said preses and masters, and also in presence of the said John Scott, he the said John Scott, pled guilty of the crimes preferred, and subjected himself to any punishment the said preses and masters should inflict on him therefor; and it being put to a vote in the said meeting what fine should be put upon the said John Scott for the crimes foresaid, the said preses and masters unanimously fined him, the said John Scott, in a new upsett, and ordained him to ask the said James Wardrop's pardon therefor. And the trade, having considered the said sentence, modified the fine awarded against the said John Scott to fifteen shillings sterling, and ordained him to ask the said James Wardrop's pardon in terms of the foresaid sentence, and compeared the said John Scott and obtemperate the said sentence.

On 24th October, 1786, the deacon laid before the meeting a memorial, made up for John Wilson and other journeymen, complaining of the regulations of the Incorporation which had been sent to Mr. Dempster, member of Parliament, in order to make application to

Parliament for redress ; and he having sent the same to the Lord Advocate, his lordship had appointed that the deacon and a committee of the masters should wait on him to hear the memorial, and inform him of the facts with respect to the grievances complained of.

The deacon and masters, therefore, named as a committee to wait on the Lord Advocate—Deacon James Burns, Collector William Miller, Deacon John Paull, Deacon James Couper, Deacon James Salmon.

On 31st October, 1787, the deacon laid before the Incorporation an extract from the Trades' House, anent opposing the intended alteration of the law anent the importation of corn and meal, &c., into Scotland, which being read, and the meeting having deliberated anent the proposed alteration of said law, are unanimously of opinion that the same will be very hurtful and prejudicial to the trade and manufactory of this part of the country, and, therefore, approve of the resolutions of the Trades' House, and Chamber of Commerce, and other incorporated bodies, for the opposition of said intended law, and concur and agree to follow joint-measures with them in preventing the same from being carried into execution, and order these their resolutions to be published in the Glasgow and Edinburgh newspapers.

The deacon also informed the meeting that he and the other members of the committee had waited on the Lord Advocate, with a number of the journeymen who had made up the memorial and entered the complaint against the articles and regulations of the society, and that his Lordship, after a full hearing of both parties, found none of the articles improper, and the grievance ill founded,

excepting the one respecting the augmentation of the freedom fines, as to which, if any solid objections could be stated, he advised the parties to submit the same to the determination of the magistrates. The deacon also informed the meeting that the committee were greatly assisted in their conference with the Lord Advocate by James M'Ewen, trades' baillie, Ninian Glen, deacon-convener, and Mr. Wilson, town-clerk, and he therefore moved that a *glass* of thanks should be given these gentlemen for their kindly assistance, which being considered by the meeting, they approve thereof and authorise the deacon and the other members of the committee to give them a treat accordingly, and order the collector to pay the same from the funds of the Incorporation.

We have already remarked that the kirk was the supreme authority in Glasgow in former times, and the session in Glasgow issued its edicts directing magistrates, deacons, and others as to what they were to do, as the following extracts conclusively show :—

In 1599 the session enacts that whoever shall be chosen provost or bailies after this shall be enrolled as elders of the kirk for the time to come.

In 1600 the session ordains the deacons of the crafts to cause search for absents from the kirks in their crafts of all the freemen, the one half of the fine to go to the kirk and the other to the craft. The same year searchers are directed to pass on the Sabbath into the houses to apprehend absents from the kirk.

In 1640 the session ordains that all masters of families shall give an account of those in their families who hath

not the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, Creed, &c., and that every family shall have prayers and psalms morning and evening.

In 1642 the session directs the magistrates and ministers to go through the streets on the Sabbath nights to search for persons who absent themselves from kirk, the town officers to go through with the searchers.

In 1645 the session directs that no horse meat nor any other thing be cried through the streets on Sabbath, and that no water be brought in after the first bell to the forenoon sermon.

In 1691 the session directs that those who wander on the Sabbath, or stand before the door, will be called before the session.

In 1698 the session recommends to the elders and deacons, two and two, to search the change houses, in their proportions, on Saturday nights at 10, and dilate drinkers and houses to the magistrates.

In 1725 the session enacts that the elders and deacons go through their proportions, and take notice of all young women that keep chambers alone, especially them suspect of lightness, and warn them that they will be taken notice of, and advise them to get honest men, or take themselves to service.

The session enacts that no women, married or unmarried, come within the kirk doors, to preaching or prayers, with their plaids about their heads, neither lie down in the kirk on their face in time of prayer, with certification their plaids shall be drawn up, or they raised by the beddal. The session, considering that great disorder hath been in the kirk by women sitting

with their heads covered in time of sermon, *sleeping their way*, ordains intimation to be made that none sit with their heads covered with plaids in time of sermon.

We need not wonder at such an edict being issued when we find that about the second decade of the seventeenth century the kirks were kept open on Sunday in summer from five morning till nine evening.

The minute books of the Cordiners show that, as years rolled on, their proceedings were in keeping with the prevailing spirit of the times. And it would only be wearying the reader to give any further extracts. The more prominent matters appearing in the minutes may now be touched upon.

When Partick was in what may be called a rural state, "the Duck Club of Partick" was established—its quarters being in "the Bunhouse"—and as a key to the corporation class, who were members of the *Duck Club*, it may be well to mention Mr. M'Tyre, a gentleman who, after passing through all the gradations of the Incorporation of Cordiners, arrived at last at the deacon convener's chair, which gave him a seat at the Council Board. This gentleman was regarded as the president of the Social Partick Brotherhood, and was exceedingly popular, not only among his council friends at "the Bunhouse," but likewise among the members of the Trades' House. He was, in fact, so much esteemed by the latter body, that they expressed a unanimous wish to have his portrait taken as an appropriate ornament to their corporation walls; and there it now hangs as a stimulant to every ambitious man to do his duty. It was during the period of his popularity that the convener was most frequently found

wending his way, with majestic step, towards Partick ; and it was then that the ducks in that village suffered most from his Saturday visits. It was on one of these occasions that the club poet, Mr. William Reid, improvised the following true and touching couplet—

“The ducks of Partick quack for fear,
Crying, Lord preserve us ! there’s M‘Tear !”

And no wonder. For no sooner was the rubicund countenance of the worthy convener espied by the blue and white swimmers of the mill-dam than it was certain that the fate of some of those then disporting themselves would become, ere another Saturday, that of their jolly companions who at that moment were suffering martyrdom in the kitchen of “the Bunhouse.”

The inquiry by the Royal Commissioners into the state and condition of cities and burghs in 1833 is also a matter of considerable importance, and is deserving of notice here. The following is the report containing the inquiries by the Commissioners, and the replies thereto by the Incorporation of Cordiners, with letter prefixed by the clerk to the members of the Incorporation :—

“TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS IN GLASGOW.

“The Secretary to the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to inquire into the state and condition of the cities and burghs of Scotland, having intimated to your deacon, Mr. Muckhart, that he was required to furnish them with written answers to various queries which they

communicated,—the answers to be delivered personally to them, in Glasgow, on the 5th November curt.—the deacon called a meeting of the Master Court to consider the subject. The Court accordingly met, and, after the Secretary's Letter, and Notes of Inquiry enclosed, had been read over, and the members present had each stated his views on the various topics adverted to, the meeting remitted to the clerk to prepare answers to the queries, and submit the same to another meeting for consideration.

“The clerk proceeded to investigate the charters and ancient records of the Incorporation, and to inquire into its general state and condition. Having completed this investigation, he laid a rude draft of the answers before the deacon, who suggested various important additions and amendments. The draft being thus re-modelled, the Master Court were again convened (1st November, 1833), when the following minute was written:—‘The minute of the last meeting of the Court was read over, and the deacon having produced the draft answers ordered to be prepared by that minute, the same were approved of, and appointed to be submitted to the consideration of the meeting of the trade, which the deacon stated he had called for that purpose.’ And of the same date—‘At a meeting of the whole trade, the foregoing minutes of the Master Court having been read over, the draft answers were produced and read to, and considered by, the meeting. Whereupon, on the motion of Bailie Wilson, seconded by Mr. M'Gregor, the said answers were unanimously approved of, and appointed to be laid before the Commissioners by the deacon; and the same were also appointed to be engrossed in the sederunt-book, and

printed and circulated among the members of the trade. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the clerk for the answers which had been read.

“It is in consequence of this resolution that the following pages, embracing the Notes of Inquiry by the Commissioners, and the answers to each, as laid before them by the deacon, are now printed and circulated among you.

“There is appended a copy of the oldest charter of the Incorporation, which it is thought proper to put each member in possession of, along with the information given to the Commissioners.

“R. L.

“60, INGRAM STREET,

“Glasgow, 7th November, 1833.”

“NOTES OF INQUIRY BY THE BURGH COMMISSIONERS, AND ANSWERS BY THE DEACON OF THE INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS, 1833.

“*Inquiry I.*—Brief statement of the constitution and history of the Corporation, and reference to, and production of, any charters or documents, printed or otherwise, connected with those points.

“*Answer.*—Reference is respectfully made to the copies of the charters of the Incorporation, for a brief statement of the causes which led to its original constitution, which appears to have been about the year 1460. In the year 1780 the Incorporation arranged their whole rules and regulations into one code, which was ratified by the Trades’ House on the 6th March, 1781. An extract of this code is herewith submitted to the com-

missioners. Almost no variation has been made upon the bye-laws or usages of the trade since that period, excepting, perhaps, that the entry-money of strangers was raised, in 1802, from £12 to £20, which sum includes a small fee to the clerk and officer. The mode in which the business of the Incorporation is at present managed may be thus shortly stated :—

“A deacon and collector are elected by the freemen who have been a year and day on the roll, on the third Friday of September in each year. That day week there are appointed six members by the deacon, and six by the freeman, who are styled Masters—one person, styled Goudie, elected by the freemen, and another by the deacon ;—and these, with the deacon and collector of the former year, in all eighteen persons, compose the Master Court, whose duty it is to manage the trade’s funds and property, to distribute the revenue among the poor, and to attend to other ordinary business, and who meet four times a year for these purposes. On extraordinary occasions, both the Master Court and the whole freemen are convened by the deacon to take special subjects into consideration. From the Master Court four persons are selected by the Corporation, who, with the present and late deacon, compose the representation, and attend to the interests of the craft in the Trades’ House—a general body composed of representatives from the fourteen incorporated trades of the city.

“The minute books are extant, and appear to have been regularly kept since 1681.”

[*This last paragraph must, we think, be an error, for the minute books in the possession of the present clerk*

date only from 1759. If the books commenced sooner they have been lost.]

“*Inquiry II.*—Boundaries within which the exclusive privilege is or may be exercised.

“*Answer.*—The exclusive privileges of the trade are confined to the ancient Royalty of Glasgow.

“*Inquiry III.*—Funds of the Corporation, either heritable or moveable—how raised, how vested, and how applied for the Corporation and other purposes.

“*Answer.*—This Incorporation possesses considerable funds and property, which may be classed as follows, viz.:—*Heritable property, money, and produce of entries and quarterly payments.*

“(1.) *Heritable Property.*—1. Many years ago, the trades of Glasgow, along with the managers of Hutchesons’ Hospital and the town of Glasgow, purchased lands on the south side of the River Clyde, with the superiority of the Barony of Gorbals. Sometime afterwards a division was made, by which the trades received the grounds to the west of the new road from the Broomielaw Bridge to Crossmyloof. These were partially feued out from time to time, and, from the increasing population of the city, and other causes, both the feus and the remaining property have now become very valuable. The Trades’ House, and most of the separate Incorporations, advanced the price in various proportions—making in all 31 shares. Of these the Cordiners hold two; and last year the share

of revenue arising from the feus effeiring to this interest was £105 8s. More ground remains to feu, and is going off rapidly at increasing prices. The Corporation, therefore, value their interest in the Gorbals lands at above £4,000. 2. The Incorporation, in 1793, paid into a fund for the erection of a Trades' Hall in Glassford Street the sum of £205. The rents drawn from this building are divided into proportions corresponding to the sums advanced. This trade receives annually fully 5 per cent. on the input stock. 3. They are proprietors of a tenement of houses in Stockwell Street of Glasgow, yielding a present rental of £169 18s., which may be valued at twelve years' purchase, or £2,038. And, lastly, 4. They possess the top flat and garrets of a house in High Street, yielding a present rental of £24, and which may be estimated at thirteen years' purchase, or £312.

"The whole *heritable property* is, therefore, worth about £6,555.

"(2.) *Money*.—The Incorporation some time ago lent £600 to the trustees on the river Clyde, on a bill payable on demand, which yields $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

"(3.) *Annual Produce*.—The remaining sources of revenue consist of the entry-money of members, and the quarterly payments, by each member on the roll, of two shillings in the year. By an average recently taken, on an investigation of the trade's affairs, and which may still be assumed as correct, the former source was estimated as yielding about £80 per annum, and the latter £18; and both may be valued at twenty years' purchase, or £1,960.

“The total value of the trade’s funds may therefore be estimated at £9,000.

“As to the application of these funds, the only proper answer is, that the whole are expended in maintaining the poor of the Incorporation and their widows; but certain expenses to a clerk, an officer, for the use of the hall, and other incidental charges, are unavoidably necessary. The Corporation also annually subscribes sums to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Eye Infirmary; and in times of scarcity, general sickness, or inclement seasons, expends extra sums upon the poor, in the purchase of clothing, fuel, and other necessities. Extraordinary donations are likewise given at the discretion of the deacon, when parties apply previous to a quarter-day; and certain sums are paid towards the funeral expenses of each member or widow who dies in decayed circumstances.

“The amount expended last year in the stated quarterly payments to decayed members and widows of members was £24 6s. 6d., and in monthly payments, £143 17s. 9d. The sum given by the deacon’s precepts and for funerals, on an average of the last three years, is £13. The sum of £14 is annually paid to the Town’s Hospital, and £14 annually to a chaplain for teaching a free school and for school books. The occasional subscriptions have averaged, in the same period as before, £23 per annum. Above £220 is thus annually expended for charitable, and £14 for educational purposes.

“The whole accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation are annually examined by the Master Court, docqueted by the deacon, and, after being approved of at a general meeting, are entered in the minute-book.

“*Inquiry IV.*—Any widows’ schemes, or other charitable institutions of Corporation, whether with or without Parliamentary authority.

“*Answer.*—There are no widows’ schemes or charitable institutions other than the ordinary distribution by the Master Court.

“*Inquiry V.*—Clerk to give a comparative list of prosecutions for last thirty years—of entrant members—apprentices for same period, distinguishing the number each year.

“*Answer.*—The following is a return in answer to this query; and it may be remarked that very few of the prosecutions went farther than a summons to enter, and in those cases where litigation ensued, the Corporation was uniformly successful, except, perhaps, when, with his defences, the party sued produced a discharge as a king’s freeman, which he had not formerly exhibited :—

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS.

YEARS.	Prose- cutions.	Mem- bers.	Appren- tices.	YEARS.	Prose- cutions	Mem- bers.	Appren- tices.
From Sept.				Brought up,	3	57	30
1802				1809	1	8	4
				1810	0	8	6
Till Sept.				1811	0	10	4
1803	Returns wanting.	9	8	1812	0	4	5
1804		4	4	1813	0	6	4
1805		20	9	1814	0	2	7
1806		2	4	1815	0	5	3
1807		1	3	1816	10	10	1
1808		0	2	1817	0	9	1
Forward,	3	57	30	Forward,	14	119	65

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*Continued.*

YEARS.	Prose- cutions.	Mem- bers.	Appren- tices.	YEARS.	Prose- cutions.	Mem- bers.	Appren- tices.
Brought up,	14	119	65	Brought up,	37	181	85
1818	0	5	2	1826	3	7	1
1819	0	3	4	1827	0	0	0
1820	2	12	2	1828	3	4	4
1821	8	12	1	1829	0	6	0
1822	3	3	8	1830	0	2	0
1823	6	8	1	1831	0	2	0
1824	0	14	2	1832	4	10	0
1825	4	5	0	1833	3	5	2
Forward,	37	181	85	Total.	50	217	92

Giving an average of $1\frac{5}{8}$ prosecutions each year, $7\frac{1}{5}$ entrants, and 3 and a fraction apprentices.

“Inquiry VI.—How far the exclusive privileges now enforced compare with what they formerly were.

“Answer.—The exclusive privileges now enforced are held to be the same as under the most ancient charters, and very recently these charters have been founded on, and supported by, courts of law, in enforcing these privileges.

“Inquiry VII.—Are those privileges any considerable inducement to enter?

“Answer.—It is certainly thought that these exclusive privileges are a considerable inducement to enter. They confer on freemen of the trade the sole power of manufacturing and exposing for sale shoes within the burgh. The burgh is the most populous part of the city; and to

it, besides, all strangers repair for their commodities. In a trade like this, it is *a very great advantage* to any person beginning business to be able to open shop in this quarter of the town ; and this is accordingly the inducement held out.

“ *Inquiry VIII.*—How far they could be safely abolished, always reserving funds and other advantages to the Corporation.

“ *Answer.*—From the previous statement, it is easy to see that, were the exclusive privileges abolished, the Corporation would very soon decay ; and the answer to this query, it must be evident, is that *they could not be safely abolished*. No person who would then, in the event of the exclusion being abolished, be entitled to open shop within the royalty, would think of voluntarily paying a freedom fine of £20 to the Corporation : consequently, no new entries would be received, and the Corporation could have no pretence for keeping up the quarter-accounts, nor, though they wished to do so, can it be supposed they would be entitled to exact them in a court of law. The revenue, therefore, would be materially reduced, and one of two consequences would follow—either the Master Court would be necessitated to reduce the allowances to their poor, and withdraw their usual annual subscriptions and extraordinary donations to charitable institutions, or they would be compelled to encroach on their capital stock, and so gradually extinguish the funds as well as the privileges of the Corporation. Should this last, however, be the result, or even only supposing the allowances and other payments to the poor to be diminished or sus-

pended, it is apprehended that the City of Glasgow would be materially affected in respect of the consequent increase of pauperism which would ensue. The annual payment to the Town's Hospital would first be withdrawn; and considering that each individual member is, over and above this payment, liable to assessment like other citizens, this is of some consequence. The present average allowance to decayed members is about 4s. 6d. per month, and the like to widows, which is certainly small enough; but being received, not as a charity, but in some measure as a matter of right, and as the result of former contributions, it serves the important purpose of keeping up a spirit of independence on the part of the recipients, which causes them to struggle hard to work out the remainder of their support. Reduce this sum any lower, and, as the parties receiving it are all either old or infirm, you render it impossible for them, by their own industry, to make up as much more as is necessary for their subsistence. They then will apply to be put on the list of the town's poor, and once upon that roll, there is an end to their independence—they become paupers for life. Take away the immense sums annually expended on the poor, and for other charitable purposes, by the incorporated trades, and an increase of the poor's rates must take place, not only to a corresponding extent, but in a ratio accumulated by the aversion or disinclination to labour, which seems uniformly to result from taking payment from a legal fund of relief.

“It must also be borne in mind that, if the funds are to be so reduced by the abolition of the exclusive privileges, there is a risk of the 'Trades' School being given up.

That institution gratuitously educates 108 boys annually in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and furnishes them with school-books, &c. The Cordiners are entitled to have twelve boys always in the school, and the boys educated in this seminary are preferable to various bursaries in the University. All the important advantages to the community arising from so considerable a system of education would, in the opinion of this Corporation, be entirely lost, were so serious a change to take place as any which would materially affect the funds either of the Trades' House or any of the fourteen incorporated trades; and the separate funds of the House depend entirely on the prosperity of the several corporations.

“*Inquiry IX.*—What those *other* advantages are.

“*Answer.*—There are no other advantages belonging to this Incorporation, unless there may be included in these the political status which the incorporated trades of Glasgow have lately acquired under the Burgh Reform Act, their representatives in the Trades' House having the power of choosing a deacon-convener, who is, *ex officio*, a member of the Town Council, and this dignitary being always necessarily a freeman trades' burgess.

“*Inquiry X.*—Right of presentation to hospitals, &c.

“*Answer.*—None; excepting the presentation of poor brethren to the Town's Hospital, in virtue of the annual payment formerly alluded to, and to other institutions, such as the infirmary, in virtue of voluntary subscriptions. It is proper, however, to add that twelve members of the

Trades' House are annually elected directors of the Town's Hospital, and, by the different acts constituting certain public boards, the deacon-convener and other members of the 'Trades' House are constituent parts of the direction of these. For instance, they have four seats at the Board of Bridewell Commissioners, at the Statute Labour Board five, in the direction of the Lunatic Asylum two, of the Royal Infirmary two, of the Lock Hospital one, of the Blind Asylum two, &c. The convener is also, *ex officio*, a member of the General Board of Police. And, lastly, four members of the House are annually elected dean of guild lymers, who sit in judging causes that come before this court; and from their always being practical tradesmen, are not the least useful part of it.* To these important trusts this Incorporation has thus indirectly a right of presentation.

“*Inquiry XI.*—Present state of Corporation generally.

“*Answer.*—From strict economy and good management on the part of the Master Court, for these many years past, the Incorporation is at this moment more flourishing than it has been for above a century. It has an increasing revenue, and is wholly free of debt; and, in consequence of the present state of the finances, it is in contemplation to raise the monthly and quarterly allowances to the poor on the roll.

* The Dean of Guild Court judges in all possessory questions regarding property, encroachments, nuisances, and the like which occur within burgh, and its jurisdiction is exclusive of the Sheriff and Bailie Courts.

“*Inquiry XII.*—If not prosperous, explain causes, and suggest improvements.

“*Answer.*—No suggestions occur as worthy the commissioners’ attention.

“*Inquiry XIII.*—Copies of any resolutions of the Incorporation in reference to the Burgh Reform Bill.

“*Answer.*—The Incorporation frequently met and petitioned Parliament for the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act. But the Burgh Reform Bill being introduced into a reformed Parliament, and so considered to be quite safe, and as both the city members were advocates for it, it did not seem to be necessary to take any steps regarding it.

“*Inquiry XIV.*—Any other explanations or suggestions connected with the above points.

“*Answer.*—The Incorporation have no explanations or suggestions to offer connected with the various points submitted to their attention by the commissioners.

“All which is humbly submitted by

“LAUHLANT MUCKHART, *Deacon.*”

The foregoing queries and answers contain a very distinct epitome of the affairs of the Incorporation at the time, and, with a few exceptions, are still applicable to the present state of matters. These exceptions are—
1st. The exclusive privileges of trading have since been abolished, and consequently all trading prosecutions are

now at an end ; 2nd, the Bridewell has been transferred to Government, under the Prisons Act, 1877 ; 3rd, the Trades' House School has been superseded, in consequence of the schools erected and maintained by the School Board, under the Education Act, 1872 ; 4th, the Statute Labour Board has been abolished by the Roads and Bridges Act, 1878 ; 5th, the annual payment and presentation of poor to the Town's Hospital have been dropped ; and 6th, the heritable property in Stockwell Street and High Street has since been sold.

Nothing further of importance calling for special notice has transpired since 1848, when the proposal, already referred to, for changing the Incorporation into an annuity society was abandoned. There were, however, some matters brought up and decided upon, which may interest our readers, and may be considered worthy of a passing notice. These matters will now be shortly touched upon.



CHAPTER VIII.

BURGESSES—WATCHING AND WARDING BEFORE ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICE FORCE UNDER FIRST POLICE ACT OF 1800.

DOWN to the close of last century watching and warding was, in accordance with the burgess oath, an obligation laid upon all who had obtained municipal privileges ; but the mode practised by the burgesses to evade the duty was, of itself, sufficient to render the watching even worse than a farce. The respectable citizens, instead of proceeding in their turn to the guard-house themselves, either hired porters or sent their servants to perform the work ; while occasionally a set of young madcaps ostensibly undertook the duty, but instead of attempting to allay noise and turbulence, they secretly instigated commotion for the sake of diversion. In these circumstances, it may easily be conceived that thieves and vagabonds had their full swing, while, beneath the safeguard of an ill-lighted and frequently a lamp-demolished town, offences of the most heinous kind were safely committed. The first Police Act was obtained in the year 1800, but, even so late as the commencement of the present century, outrages of every kind and description were daily committed in the blaze of day, while battles with lethel weapons, and pugilistic encounters on the public streets, were of nightly occurrence. While this was the case, it must be allowed that many of these

irregularities arose more from fun and frolic than from vice and passion, and were created not unfrequently by youths belonging to the better classes. At that period, to carry off a barber's basin, or to unswing a golden-fleece from above the shop doors, was a common trick ; and, as to the transference of a sign-board from one shop to another, this was looked upon as no crime, but rather as an excellent joke. The truth is, that for many years after the police was established, it was anything but a sufficient force. It was invisible in the daytime, and during the night the watching was little better than a mockery. The limited day-force, indeed, was chiefly engaged in the detection of crimes, while the night-force was rather a dread to themselves than to others. The force then were poor, worn-out old men. On a stormy night the shaky old watchman would sometimes draw over his rough stockinged limbs a pair of coarse *hoggers* as an additional safeguard from the night air, while over his wig, if he had such a luxury, was usually planted a Kilmarnock nightcap and above all, a hat—the whole head-gear being tied down under the chin by some cast-off shawl or handkerchief. In this garb and guise the police guardian sallied forth, not unfrequently accompanied by his wife, to the post assigned to him for the night, who, after seeing him snug in his box, retired home, never forgetting, however, to give him the strictest charges to take good care of himself. It may easily be imagined that the watchman was not long ensconced in his wooden *great coat* before he got into a dozy condition, and, as these boxes were made with the upper half to open outwards, in the lock of which the key was always left, it very often happened that the poor

Bobby was locked in and the key thrown away by some passing wag; and sometimes even the box and all it contained was tumbled on its face by a lot of mischievous dare-devils wending their way homewards in a lively condition from a tavern. As time went on the force was greatly improved; but it was many years before it reached a state even approaching the present effective force. To those now living quietly and comfortably under the protection of our well-managed municipal police, it is scarcely possible to convey any idea of the irregularities and dangers to which the citizens of Glasgow were exposed under the warding and watching by the burgesses, and, indeed, even after the establishment of the police. The burgess has now all the privileges without the attendant personal obligations and duties borne by his predecessor before the present century commenced. His burgess ticket contains many privileges. Should the burgess be a craftsman and in reduced circumstances he may get, through his craft and the Trades' House, &c., certain substantial benefits, afterwards fully explained in chapters 17 and 18, but even if he be merely a burgess, but not a craftsman, he may still obtain assistance from Hutchesons' Hospital and the Corporation of Glasgow through their respective chamberlains out of mortifications left by benevolent benefactors, information as to which is always fully given on application. The burgess of the present day may well offer up his fervent thanks for the security he dwells in, and the many benefits he enjoys, when contrasted with those possessed by his predecessors during the last and previous centuries.

CHAPTER IX.

DECREE OF DECLARATOR, OR GRAND DECERNITURE
FIXING SET OF TRADES' HOUSE AND THE RANK AND
PRECEDENCE OF THE FOURTEEN INCORPORATED
TRADES OF GLASGOW.

BEFORE the year 1771 the deacons and visitor of the fourteen incorporated trades nominated the following number respectively as their assistants, the whole, with the deacon-convener as their chairman, being styled the 'Trades' House, namely:—The Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, five assistants each; the Weavers, three; the Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers, two each; and the Dyers, one. In that year, however, an effort was made by the ten incorporations which had a right to nominate the smaller number of representatives to obtain an equal representation in the House with the four trades which had a right to nominate the larger number. This question resulted in an action of declarator being brought in the Court of Session, in which action the following interlocutor was pronounced:—"The Lords of Council and Session found, and hereby find, that the constitution of the Society of the 'Trades' House, as established either by the Decreet Arbitral, commonly called the Letter of Guildry, anno 1605, or by immemorial usage, cannot now be altered or encroached upon, and particularly, that the rank or precedency of the several trades or incor-

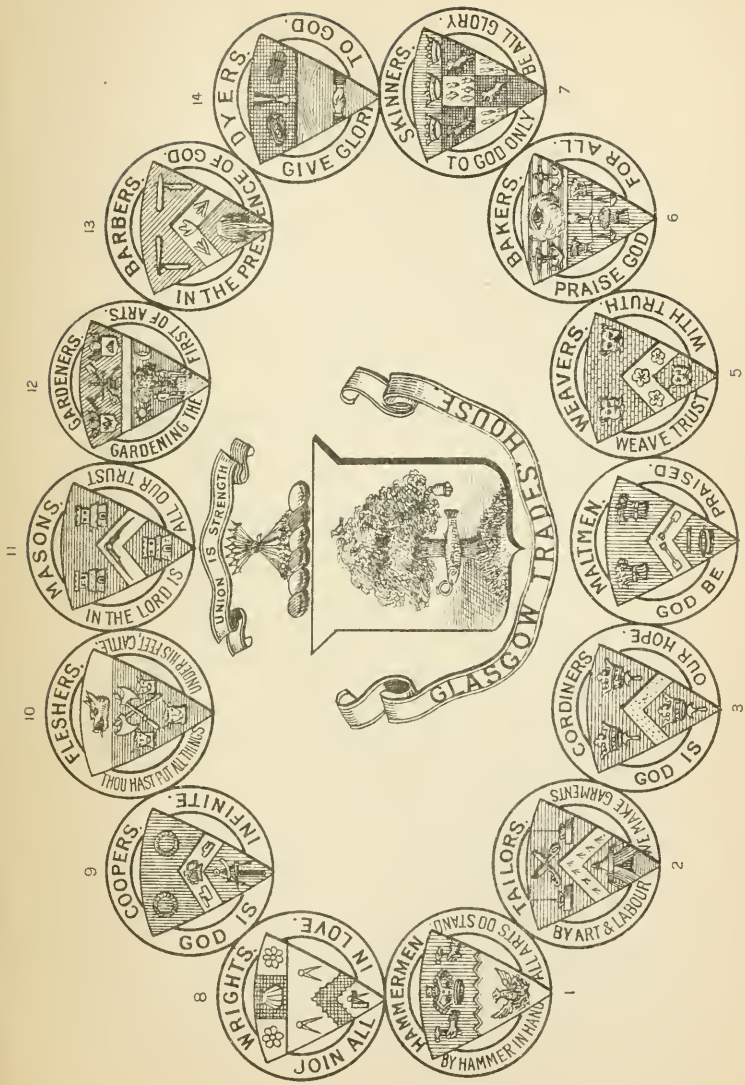
porations, and the number of members which each incorporation has a title to send to the 'Trades' House, as in use prior to the late encroachments, which gave rise to the present dispute, being previously established by immemorial custom, must continue, and cannot be altered or varied either by the trades or convenery, by themselves, or with the concurrence of the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow. Found, and hereby find, that the regulations in the Act 1729, concerning the poor of the 'Trades' House are proper and subsisting regulations until they shall be altered in a rational manner and by proper authority, reserving to all concerned to object to any such alteration if they shall see cause. Found, decerned, and declared, and hereby find, decern, and declare that the rank and precedency of the several trades and incorporations in the 'Trades' House is and ought to be as follows, and in the order set down:—Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Baxters, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Barbers, Bonnetmakers and Dysters; that the number of members which each trade or incorporation has a title to send to the 'Trades' House are as follows:—The Hammermen, Tailors, and Cordiners, each their deacon, with five assistants; the Maltmen, their visitor, with five assistants; the Weavers, their deacon, with three assistants; the Bonnetmakers and Dysters, their deacon, with one assistant; the Baxters, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers, each their deacon, with two assistants—being in all fifty-four in number. That the office-bearers of the Society are a deacon-convener and collector. That when the deacon-

convener and collector are chosen out of the first five trades—viz., the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, or Weavers—then these office-bearers are to be accounted part of the ordinary representatives of the first five trades, so that the ordinary number of members of the House shall not be thereby increased; but if it shall happen these office-bearers are chosen out of any of the remaining nine incorporations, then they shall be additional extraordinary members of the Trades' House, and the trade or trades out of which they are chosen shall be entitled to have their ordinary number of representatives in the Trades' House over and above the said office-bearers."

This decision, called "the Grand Decerniture," was acquiesced in, and became final, and it regulated the filling up of the Trades' House of Glasgow until the passing of the Burgh Reform Act, 1833, which contains new provisions on this head, and which are explained in Chapter XI. The extract of this decree is in the custody of the Incorporation of Hammermen, Glasgow.

The accompanying Engraving shows the insignia of the Trades' House, and of the several Incorporations.





THE NUMBERS REPRESENT THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

CHAPTER X.

THE CATHEDRAL SAVED BY THE CRAFTS OF GLASGOW.

VARIOUS Acts were passed by Parliament before 1580, during the progress of the Reformation in Scotland, for the destruction of strongholds and the cathedrals, abbeys, and monasteries of the Roman Catholics.

In the west of Scotland the execution of these Acts was given to the Earl of Argyll and other noblemen, who, whatever motives actuated them, had the good taste to spare the Glasgow Cathedral. In 1579, however, the magistrates, at the instigation of Mr. Melville, the Principal of the College, assembled the people by tuck of drum to pull down the Cathedral. The deacons and craftsmen, to their immortal honour, assembled and swore that the first person who dared to remove a single stone from the building should not survive the bringing down of another. Nor would the deacons and craftsmen retire till they had obtained an assurance that no damage would be done to the fabric. This firm stand effectually put an end to the purposed act of vandalism. While the Cathedral was thus saved by the craftsmen, the registers of the church and bibliothecs were cast into the fire and perished.

At this time, it is thought, the offices of the dean of guild and convener of the Trades' House did not formally exist—the provost and the deacons being the chief representatives of the Incorporated Trades.

The accuracy of the account commonly received as to the part taken by Mr. Melville in reference to the attempted demolition of the Cathedral has recently been called in question, and it is affirmed that the account is not well founded. The local historians, however, have been quite clear and specific on the point. And when we consider the very strong feelings which animated the Reformers, and which found expression amongst their followers throughout the country in the unroofing and destroying of cathedrals and other places of worship occupied by the Roman Catholics, so as to extirpate, as they thought, that religion, we do not think it at all improbable that an ardent Reformer like Mr. Melville should have been so far moved by the spirit of the time as to have acted the part which has all along been accredited to him. There is no doubt whatever that the craftsmen prevented the demolition of the Cathedral as intended by the Reformers, for which they merit the thanks of all admirers of ecclesiastical architecture.

The following is a copy of the original order issued to the magistrates of Glasgow by the noblemen appointed to carry out the Acts relating to the Roman Catholic churches :—

“ TO OUR TRAIST FRIENDIS :

“ Traist friendis, after maist harty commendacion, we pray you fail not to pass incontinent to the Kirk (of Glasgow), and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring forth to the kirk-zyard, and burn thaym openly. And sicklyk cast down the altaris, and purge the kirk of all

kynd of monuments of idolatrye, and this ze fail not to do, as ze will do us singular emplesur ; and so commitis you to the protection of God.

“ From Edinburgh the XII of Aug., 1560.

(Signed) “ AR ARGYLL.

„ “ JAMES STEWART.

„ “ RUTHVEN „

“ Fail not, bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin wark or iron wark.”



CHAPTER XI.

THE BURGH REFORM ACT, 3 AND 4 WILL. IV., CAP. 76, 1833.

THIS bill, if it had been passed as introduced into Parliament, would have affected the Merchants' House and Trades' House very injuriously. It would have excluded the dean of guild and deacon-convener from the Town Council; the Merchants' House and Trades' House would so far have been placed under the control of the Town Council as to have made it impossible for either House, or any of the incorporated trades, to alter a regulation or enact a bye-law without the consent of the Magistrates and Council; and it would have impaired the right of the Merchants' House or Trades' House to elect the dean of guild-lynners, and other office-bearers. The Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, however, and likewise the Merchants' House and Trades' House, petitioned against the bill. There were a number of petitions from other parts of Scotland, but these were not supported by active opposition. There seems to have been little harmony in the course pursued by the Glasgow deputations. The Magistrates and Council were opposed to the principle of the bill, while the Merchants' and Trades' Houses simply desired to obtain the adoption of certain clauses affecting their interests. The Commons passed the bill without giving effect to the wishes of the Trades' House. The Trades' House, however, resolved to oppose the bill in the House of Lords in the hope of obtaining the

needed clauses. Aided by the powerful assistance of Lord Rosslyn, the Trades' House was ultimately successful in its efforts; and to his Lordship is due the right conferred on the Trades' House by this statute to elect their own chairman by direct vote, without the control which previously existed on the part of the Town Council, and to make bye-laws; to have the dean of guild and deacon-convener constituent members of the Town Council; to elect the members of the Dean of Guild Court, and the directors and office-bearers of the several institutions they had right to elect, *free from the Town Council control*; and for the provision that no person shall be allowed to qualify or act as a town councillor until he shall be a burgess.



CHAPTER XII.

RULES FOR ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE TRADES' HOUSE, AND OF PERSONS TO HOLD OFFICE IN THE CRAFTS, ENACTED BY TRADES' HOUSE UNDER BURGH REFORM ACT, WITH TABLE SHOWING BURGESS FINES.

1. ENACTED on 17th September, 1833, that "The right of the deacons and visitor to nominate assistants in the House shall cease, and the qualified freeman of each incorporation shall annually, and at the same meeting at which they shall elect their deacon or visitor, or within eight days thereafter, elect, by direct vote, their representatives to the House, and shall report their election to the clerk of the House."

2. Enacted 17th September, 1833, that "It shall be competent to any incorporation to re-elect all or any of their representatives."

3. Enacted on 17th September, 1833, that "The deacon and visitor, and the last deacon and last visitor, shall be of the number of representatives from the respective incorporations."

4. Enacted on 17th September, 1833, that "Upon the second Wednesday of October annually, the House, consisting of the whole persons who shall have been members during the year preceding, and until that day, along with the newly-elected deacons and visitor, shall meet, and

by direct vote of the whole persons then assembled, elect from among the persons who had been members of the House during the preceding year one to be deacon-convener of the trades, and another to be collector to the House for the ensuing year; and it shall be competent to re-elect to either of these offices."

5. Enacted on 17th September, 1833, that "Upon the completion of this election, those persons who had been members of the House during the preceding year shall become disqualified, and shall cease to be members, unless they shall have been re-elected, or otherwise qualified under these regulations."

6. Enacted on 17th September, 1833, that "Upon the day after the election of the deacon-convener, the House shall meet, and by direct vote, without the intervention of leets, elect the four dean of guild councilmen, of the craft rank or guild lyners, the directors or managers of all institutions to which the House is entitled to send directors or managers, and the other office-bearers of the House."

7. Enacted on 17th September, 1833, that "No person shall be eligible as a representative in the House unless he is duly admitted freeman of, and entitled to hold office in, the incorporation to be represented by him, duly enrolled upon the last qualified roll of that incorporation, and in the occupancy of a dwelling-house or place of business within the parliamentary district of Glasgow, specified in the Act 2nd and 3rd William IV., 'to amend the representation of the people of Scotland,' or within

any part of the royalty of Glasgow not comprehended by that district."

8. Enacted on 17th September, 1833, that "Members of the incorporations of maltmen and gardeners shall continue to be eligible as representatives of their respective incorporations, although not resident in, or in the occupancy of a place of business within that district."

9. Enacted on 7th October, 1833, that "Freemen of the incorporation of dyers and bonnet makers, duly enrolled upon the last qualified roll of that incorporation, not subject to any disqualification, shall be qualified to be elected to hold office in that incorporation, and to represent the same in the House, although not resident, or in possession of a place of business within the royalty, or parliamentary district of Glasgow."

10. Enacted on 9th October, 1835, that "A freeman who is duly enrolled upon the last qualified roll of the incorporation, to be represented by him, and is entered as a burgess of that particular craft, and is in the occupancy of a dwelling-house, or a place of business, within the parliamentary district of Glasgow, specified in the Act 2nd and 3rd William IV., chap. 65, 'to amend the representation of the people in Scotland,' or within any part of the ancient royalty of Glasgow, not comprehended by that district, shall be qualified to hold office in his incorporation, and to be elected and to sit as a representative of his incorporation in this House while he continues to possess those qualifications; and in so far varies and alters the seventh bye-law, enacted upon

17th September, 1833, and the ancient law of the House—members of the incorporations of maltmen and gardeners, under the ancient law, and dyers and bonnet makers, under the bye-law of 7th October, 1833, being qualified to be elected, and to sit as representatives in the House, although not resident, or in possession of a place of business within the royalty or parliamentary district of Glasgow.” This area was extended to the municipal area of Glasgow in 1882. (See minutes quoted in memorial to Dr. Kirkwood, Chapter XIII.)

11. Enacted on 21st May, 1838, that “All vacancies which shall occur in the representation of the House by the death or resignation of the representative or otherwise, shall be filled up, by election, by the incorporation represented—the election to proceed at a general meeting of the trade called for the purpose.”

12. Enacted on 28th September, 1849, that “Each incorporation shall, in reporting the election of a representative to the House, certify in the minute of election whether the person elected is a trades burgess of Glasgow or has paid to the House the entry-money of two guineas.”

13. Enacted on 21st April, 1857, that “The several deacons, and the visitor and representatives of the several incorporations, shall, before being received or qualified as members of the House, exhibit to the House, or to the deacon-convener and clerk of the House, their burgess ticket of the craft rank, or, if a merchant burgess, the receipt for payment of two guineas to the House.”

The following Table shows the sum requiring to be paid for the Burgess Ticket referred to in Regulation No. 13, and the apportionment of the entry-money :—

	Amount of Burgess and Guildry Fine.	To the Town when either Merchant or Trade Burgess.	FOR THE GUILDRY.		Buckets.
			To the Merchant House when Merchant Burgess.	To the Trades' House when Trades Burgess.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Merchant at far hand, - - - }	7 18 3	2 18 3	5 0 0	...	...
Tradesman at far hand, - - }	4 18 3	2 18 3	...	2 0 0	...
Eldest Son, Father dead, - }	0 11 2	...	...	* 0 2 10	0 8 4
Eldest Son, Father living, - }	19 6	0 8 4	...	* 0 2 10	0 8 4
Youngest Son, -	1 2 3½	0 11 1⅓	...	* 0 2 10	0 8 4
Son-in-Law, -	1 5 0	0 11 1⅓	...	* 0 5 6⅔	0 8 4
Apprentice, -	1 5 0	0 11 1⅓	...	* 0 5 6⅔	0 8 4

* If merchants the sum goes to Merchants' and not to Trades' House.

NOTE.—Far hand means a person entering for the first time in his own right, near hand means a son or son-in-law of an already admitted member.



CHAPTER XIII.

ACT 9 VICT., CAP. 17 (1846) ABOLISHING EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES OF TRADING IN BURGHS—REGULATIONS RENDERED NECESSARY IN CONSEQUENCE—PROPOSAL TO ALTER BYE-LAWS ENACTED UNDER THE ACT OF 1833.

By this Act the exclusive privileges of carrying on or dealing in merchandise, and of carrying on or exercising certain trades or handicrafts by guilds, crafts, or incorporations within burghs, were abolished. The Act will be found in the Appendix.

Mr. Crawford, the historian of the Trades' House, says many persons believed that their abolition would lead to the decay of the incorporations.

The dean of guild and his council had, according to Mr. Crawford, previously resolved not to enforce the law which required persons to enter as burgesses before carrying on any trade of buying or selling, or any craft ; and under those altered circumstances the Trades' House enacted the following bye-laws :—

13. Enacted on 28th September, 1849, that “ Merchant burgesses of Glasgow, and all other persons who are, or may become, members of any of the incorporated trades, may be admitted members of the convenery upon paying two guineas to the Trades' House, and shall thereby

become eligible for holding office in the 'Trades' House, and for the enjoyment of all other privileges of the conventry."

14. Enacted on 28th September, 1849, that "It shall not be lawful to any incorporation to admit or qualify any person as a member, unless such person shall be a trades' burgess, or shall have paid two guineas to the 'Trades' House of entry-money to the conventry."

Under these bye-laws several persons, holding burgess tickets as merchants, paid £2 2s. to the 'Trades' House instead of the guildry fine of two pounds payable at entering as a trades' burgess, and thereby became enabled lawfully to enter with any of the incorporated trades as guild brethren of the craft rank, and, at the same time, to retain their position as guild brethren of the merchant rank, and members of the Merchant House.

This was believed to be a liberal measure, by superseding the old law, which prohibited a man from being a member of both ranks; and it was reciprocated by the dean of guild and Merchant House, who freely admitted burgesses of the craft rank to be members of that corporation without compelling them to pay a second guildry fine.

The Merchant House had, at different times, raised its entry-money of £5, first by adding to it £4, as the purchase-money of immunity from the payment of 4s. a-year of quarter accounts, and thereafter by increasing that £4 to ten guineas, at which it now stands, in

addition to the original payment of £5 as the guildry fine.

The above bye-law of the Trades' House added two shillings only to the original guildry fine of £2; and for payment of this two shillings, in addition to the original £2, a merchant burghess is enabled to avoid the forfeiture not only of the £5 and £10 10s. he paid to the Merchant House, and the £2 18s. 3d. he paid to the magistrates and council at entering a burghess of that rank, but is allowed to retain his position as a member of the Merchant House, is enabled to become a guild brother of the craft rank, and to enjoy all the benefits of both ranks.

Much looseness, says Mr. Crawford, however, continued to prevail in several of the incorporations on the subject of admitting members, and to correct the evils arising from the prevalence of different practices in several of the incorporations, the House enacted the following bye-laws:—

15. Enacted on 21st April, 1857, that “It shall not be lawful to any incorporation, or to the deacon or masters thereof, to admit, enrol, or receive as a member any person whatever who is not a burghess of Glasgow, either of the merchant rank or of the trades rank, and who does not, at his admission, prove the fact by exhibiting his ticket, or a proper certificate of burghess-ship.”

16. Enacted on 21st April, 1857, that “It shall not be lawful to any person who now is, or who shall be hereafter admitted, a member of any of the fourteen incorporations of Glasgow, to hold office as deacon or

collector of the incorporation, or to be elected its representative in the 'Trades' House, or to be delegate on the Gorbals lands, or a director of the 'Trades' School, or a member of the committee for the management of the 'Trades' Hall Buildings, or to be recommended as, or admitted or enrolled, a pensioner on the funds of the House, or to share in any way in its privileges, unless he is a burgess of Glasgow of the craft rank, of the class of the incorporation to be represented by him, or shall have paid, or shall pay to the 'Trades' House two guineas, or such other sum as shall be exigible at the time as the entry-money as a guild brother of the craft rank of that class."

17. Enacted on 21st April, 1857, "In the view of preserving a record of the persons who shall hereafter be admitted burgesses of the craft rank, and of merchant burgesses who are admitted guild brethren of that rank by payment to the House of the foresaid entry-money, the town-clerks shall, in accounting to the House for the sums paid to them as entry-money, be requested to give, in August yearly, a list of the names of every person who has entered a burgess of the craft rank during the preceding year, stating in columns the trade for which he entered, whether as son, son-in-law, or apprentice of a freeman burgess, or at the far hand, and the entry-money and bucket-money paid by each."

18. Enacted on 21st April, 1857, that "The clerk of the House shall enrol those names and all those particulars, and also the names of all merchant burgesses

who shall enter guild brethren of the craft rank, by paying two guineas to the House, in a book, to be prepared and preserved as a record of the persons qualified to hold office in the Trades' House and the incorporations."

19. Enacted on 21st April, 1857, that "The several deacons, and the visitor, and representatives of the several incorporations, shall, before being received and qualified as members of the House, exhibit to the House or to the deacon-convener and clerk of the House, their burgess ticket of the craft rank; or if a merchant burgess, the receipt for payment of the two guineas to the House."

The Incorporation of Cordiners in 1881 unanimously memorialised the Trades' House on the subject of the inapplicability of the before-mentioned bye-laws passed in 1833 and 1835 to the present changed circumstances, and urged the House to consider the matter, especially having regard to the present position of the craft brought about by the Statute of 1846 abolishing the exclusive privileges which the crafts had of carrying on or exercising their trade or handicraft within the burgh, with a view to amended rules being enacted to suit such changed circumstances.

The House having taken no action upon the memorial, and the writer having, with the co-operation of his colleagues in the House, tabled a motion on the subject, which is quoted in the memorial after-mentioned, it was remitted to the Bye-laws Committee of the House.

Prior to the matter being taken up by the committee, the colleagues of the writer suggested to him the

propriety of his preparing a memorandum explanatory of the motion. This the writer did. Prints of this memorandum were sent to all the members of the Trades' House. The following is the memorandum :—

“MEMORANDUM EXPLANATORY OF MR. CAMPBELL'S
MOTION FOR ALTERATION OF BYE-LAWS.

“*Motion*.:—That this House resolve to amend the following Rules and Regulations of the House, viz. :—
‘Delete from Rule 7, enacted by this House on 7th October, 1833, and also from Rule 10, enacted by this House on 9th October, 1835, all as printed in Mr. Crawford's Sketch of the Trades' House at pages 123 and 124, the following words occurring after the words ‘place of business,’ viz., ‘within the Parliamentary district of Glasgow specified in the Act 2nd and 3rd William IV., to amend the representation of the people of Scotland, or within any part of the Royalty of Glasgow not comprehended by that district,’ and insert instead in these Rules after the words ‘place of business,’ the following words, ‘or whose avocation or calling is within the City of Glasgow as at present defined by Act of Parliament, or as may be defined by any future Act of Parliament.’”

“At the last meeting of the Trades' House of Glasgow, the above motion was proposed by Mr. Campbell, and referred to the Bye-laws Committee to consider and report to the House. In order to save time, and enable every member of the House to understand the full scope

of the motion, Mr. Campbell respectfully submits the following remarks thereon for their consideration :—

“The necessity for the alteration of the bye-laws arises from the fact that such bye-laws were enacted so long ago as 1833 and 1835, and, while they met the then existing state of matters, they fail to meet the altered circumstances of the present day, as will be shortly explained.

“The City of Glasgow, prior to the year 1800, embraced only the ancient royalty, which was but a small portion of the present municipal city.

“In the year 1800 the royalty and municipal city was extended so as to include a portion of the Barony Parish, then in the county. By subsequent sundry Acts of Parliament the municipal city was again extended over and embraced portions of the lands of Blythswood. When the bye-laws were enacted in 1833 and 1835, the municipal city—for which the Town Council and Deacon-Convener were elected, and to which alone the burgess ticket applied, and in which alone the exclusive privilege of trading engaged in by the crafts could be carried on—extended to under a half of the area of the present Parliamentary burgh, the boundaries of which were fixed by the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832, an Act which deals with boundaries of burghs and the franchises thereby created for Parliamentary purposes only. Consequently this Act has no connection with municipal franchises, rights, privileges, and immunities, or Trades’ House matters in any way whatever. It may be also observed that, although the Parliamentary burgh embraced all and more than

all the built-on portion south of the river, the municipal burgh comprised only a small part of the Parliamentary burgh on the north side of the river. Now the municipal burgh is much larger in area than the Parliamentary burgh, by the extensions authorised in 1846, 1872, and 1878. Within the boundaries fixed in 1832 for Parliamentary purposes there were five separate and independent jurisdictions or authorities, viz. : The municipal authorities of the burgh of Glasgow, the municipal authorities of the burghs of Calton, Anderston, and Gorbals, created by separate statutes, and the Commissioners of Supply of the County for the portion of the Parliamentary burgh not under burghal jurisdiction. A Post-Office map in the hands of the Clerk to the House, in the hands of the members of the Bye-laws Committee, and in the hands of the deacons, shows (1) the municipal burgh of Glasgow prior to 1846 in yellow body colour ; (2) the police burghs of Anderston, Calton, and Gorbals, and a part of the ancient royalty and part of the county, in brown body colour ; (3) the present Parliamentary burgh of Glasgow prior to 1846, which included the then municipal burgh of Glasgow and the burghs of Anderston, Calton, and Gorbals, &c., ringed in red ; and (4) the present municipal burgh of Glasgow, as extended in 1846, 1872, and 1878, ringed in blue.

“The Home Secretary, Viscount Melbourne, in the Royal Commission issued to the Commissioners to fix these Parliamentary boundaries, gave the following direction, viz. :—‘In general, without being controlled by local divisions or jurisdictions, you will assign such boundaries as the circumstances of each burgh may seem

to require, making sufficient allowance for the future extension of the town.'

"The report of these Royal Commissioners submitted to Parliament, and upon which report the Parliamentary boundaries of Glasgow were fixed, contained the following passages:—'In following your Lordship's instructions to "assign such boundaries as the circumstances of each burgh may seem to require," we conceived it to be our duty to ascertain what really and fairly ought to form the burgh, and to settle its boundaries upon that principle.

" 'Proceeding to act on this system, we thought ourselves called upon to consider not merely what constituted the town itself, but also the nature of the population situated in the immediate neighbourhood, but beyond its actual precincts. Most of the larger towns are surrounded by villas or detached dwellings of that description, occupied chiefly by persons who either carry on business in the town, *or who are so intimately connected with it in various ways, that they are, in habits and character, an urban rather than a rural population.* In these cases it was thought expedient that the occupiers of such premises should form part of the burghal constituency, and they have been accordingly included in the burgh, wherever it was found practicable without extending the boundary to an unreasonable size.'

"And in speaking of the boundary fixed for the Parliamentary Burgh of Glasgow, the Royal Commissioners state that—'*A large portion of open ground is contained within these limits which appears necessary to be attached to so rapidly an increasing town.*'

“These quotations show the far-seeing principles which guided the commissioners in fixing the Parliamentary boundaries in such a way as seemed to them to meet all future extensions. But it is well known that Glasgow has grown far beyond what was contemplated even by the commissioners, and in other respects the changes have been equally great since 1832.

“The Trades’ House at that time very naturally, in fixing the area within which its members should reside or carry on business, adopted the statutory boundaries fixed by the Royal Commissioners, and accordingly, in 1833, when the present Bye-law VII. was enacted, it provided first that ‘No person shall be eligible as a representative in the House unless he is a duly-admitted freeman of, and entitled to hold office in, the incorporation to be represented by him, duly enrolled upon the last qualified roll of that incorporation, and in the occupancy of a dwelling-house or place of business within the Parliamentary district of Glasgow specified in the Act 2 and 3 William IV.,’ ‘to amend the representation of the people of Scotland, or within any part of the royalty of Glasgow not comprehended by that district.’ This royalty is part of the ancient city, and is situate to the north of the canal, and is beyond the Parliamentary district, but is within the municipal boundary.

“A similar Bye-law, No. 10, was enacted in 1835 with reference to persons entitled to hold office in the various crafts.

“From the operations of these bye-laws the members of the Maltmen, Dyers’, and Gardeners’ Crafts were specially exempted, on the ground, it is assumed, that they could

not, from the nature of their respective crafts, carry on their business in the municipal burgh.

“This exemption confers upon the members of these crafts a right to a seat in the House, and to hold office in their own incorporations, even supposing they reside or carry on business in any part of the country. It might be asked if this is an exemption applicable to the present day?

“As regards the other eleven crafts, the members thereof, in order to hold office in the House and in their crafts, must, according to the above rules, reside or carry on business in Glasgow.

“But the motion does not aim at levelling down the present rules applicable to the eleven crafts so as to give them the same rights which the three privileged ones have and exercise. In order to qualify the craftsmen, the object of the motion is to extend the area within which they may reside or have an avocation to that of the municipal boundaries of Glasgow, which are now much greater than the Parliamentary boundaries—although at one time, as already stated, the Parliamentary boundaries were much more extensive than the municipal boundaries—the latter, as already mentioned, being the area for which the Town Council and deacon-convener are elected, and to which the burgess ticket applied, and in which the exclusive privileges of trading could alone be carried on.

“At the time the bye-laws were made, and down to the year 1846, the exclusive privileges of trading could not be exercised or carried on in the municipal burgh by the privileged craftsmen unless they were qualified members of the craft, and having that in view it was necessary,

perhaps, to enact such rules ; but the men of those days composing the House, even although the members of the crafts could not carry on the exclusive privileges of trading beyond the then, as already stated, very limited municipal burgh, holding, as they did, enlightened and far-seeing views, enacted the bye-laws referred to, which conferred a right upon persons in the occupancy of a dwelling-house or place of business in the burghs of Calton, Anderston, and Gorbals, and in the county of Lanark—although these places were as distinct from the then municipal Glasgow as the present burghs around the present municipal Glasgow are distinct from the present municipal Glasgow—to hold office in the House and in their incorporations. A new bye-law might, with equal justice, be proposed for extending the area for having a place of business and residence so as to include the burghs of Partick, Hillhead, Govan, Kinning Park, Pollokshields, Crosshill, Govanhill, and Maryhill, which burghs stand in precisely the same relation now to municipal Glasgow as did the burghs of Calton, Anderston, and Gorbals in 1833 and 1835.

“ But, as will be seen, the motion does not go so far as this. Its object is simply to extend the boundaries, so as to embrace those members who have a residence outside the present city boundaries, *but who have a calling or avocation in the city*. Its adoption would impart a spirit of fairness, and produce an equality of privilege amongst the members of the incorporations which does not at present exist.

“ From the rapid outgrowth of Glasgow, and from other circumstances, large numbers of persons are forced to

obtain house accommodation outside of Glasgow, although they have fixed and permanent avocations in Glasgow, such as bank agents, tellers, managers, secretaries, collectors, heads of departments, &c., &c.; and it is to these and such like, the terms avocation or calling would apply. These persons have really quite as deep, if not a deeper, interest in the city and its affairs, as some of those having an individual place of business or residence in their own name.

“Were the House to extend the area embracing the burghs outside Glasgow, as was done in 1833 and 1835, there would be no need for adopting the proposed motion; because the persons having an avocation or calling in Glasgow, and residing in these burghs, would then have the qualification to hold office. The motion is, however, it will be observed, *restricted to those persons having an avocation or calling in, and as such having their interests bound up in Glasgow*, and does not confer any right to those outside municipal Glasgow, and who have no interest therein, as was done in 1833 and 1835. A very great number of the members who joined the crafts within the last ten years would be qualified to hold office if this motion was passed. To keep matters as they are would not only limit the choice for selecting members to hold office, but would be keeping up an unfairness.

“It has been urged as an incontrovertible argument that the bye-laws of the House so made in 1833 cannot be altered—in short, that they are, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable. But the bye-laws made in 1833 were altered and amended by the House in 1835, under the advice of its eminent legal adviser, and no doubt for

good and sufficient reasons, and this, too, after the passing of the Burgh Reform Act of 1833, which will be referred to presently. There is no doubt about the power of the House to make bye-laws, and having the power to make, the House possesses an equal right to alter and amend, as it did in 1835, when the then circumstances required it less than they now do.

“Another objection advanced against any alteration is, that the alteration would prejudice the election of the deacon-convener. Any alteration now in the direction indicated by the motion would, admitting for the sake of argument that there is something in the objection, be less objectionable than what was done in 1833 and 1835, when the late Mr. Crawford knew well about the bearing of all the matters connected with the Burgh Reform Bill of 1833, and the right of the House to elect the deacon-convener under it. Mr. Crawford, it may be observed, was engaged upon that very Bill, and adjusted the clauses in it with reference to the rights of the House and its deacon-convener, and under the provisions of this Act alone the bye-law of 1833 and its alteration in 1835 were enacted.

“Referring to the Burgh Reform Act 1833, it has been urged that the deacon-convener must be elected by persons having the same qualification as those who elect Town Councillors. This is an entire mistake.

“Section 8 of that Act provides, with reference to the election of Town Councillors, that ‘Upon the first Tuesday of November next, the electors, qualified and entered in the list or roll made up as aforesaid, shall, in each of the burghs not contained in schedule (F) to this Act

annexed, *choose from among such of their own number* as either reside within the boundaries assigned to such burgh by the said recited Act, or as may carry on business or reside within the royalty thereof, such a number of councillors as by the set or usage of each burgh respectively at present constitutes the Common Council of such burgh.’

“Now, the persons to be so chosen as Town Councillors *are to be chosen by the electors out of their own number*, as appearing in the Municipal Roll of Electors; but these municipal electors have nothing to do with choosing the deacon-convener—that is specially afterwards provided for by the Act, as will be now explained.

“Section 21 of the Burgh Reform Act of 1833 enacts ‘That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to impair the right of any craft, trade, convenery of trades or guildry, or Merchants’ House or Trades’ House, or other such incorporation, severally to elect their own deacons, or deacon-convener, or dean of guild, or directors, or other lawful officers for the management of the affairs of such crafts, trades, conveneries of trades, or guildries, Merchants’ or Trades’ Houses, or other such corporations, but that, on the contrary, the said several bodies shall from and after the passing of this Act be in all cases *entitled to the free election in such form as shall be* REGULATED *by them* of the said several office-bearers, and other necessary officers for the management of their affairs *without any interference or control whatsoever on the part of the Town Council thereof.*’

“It will thus be seen that the Trades’ House is entitled to elect their deacon-convener in any way they like, and

the section is quite silent as to the trades requiring to have any qualifications such as that now in the Rules, although in section 8 before quoted it expressly states what the qualifications for *electing the members of Town Council from their own number must be*, and that the Town Council could not interfere, as they had done previous to the passing of the Burgh Reform Act, 1833, which Act made important alterations upon the Letter of Guildry and the ancient laws and usages.

“Section 42 of the Act, 1833, further enacts that ‘The persons elected as hereinbefore provided (that is, under section 21) to the offices of dean of guild and deacon-convener, or convener of trades, by the convenery and guild brethren . . . of Edinburgh, and to the offices of dean of guild and deacon-convener by the Merchants’ House and Trades’ House respectively of Glasgow, *shall, in virtue of their said election by the said guild brethren, convenery, Merchants’ House, and Trades’ House respectively in the City of Glasgow be constituent members of the Town Councils of the said cities, and shall enjoy all the powers and shall perform all the functions now enjoyed or performed by such office-bearers in these cities.*’ . . .

“There cannot be any doubt, therefore, that the deacon-convener can, in virtue of this section, take his seat at the Town Council under any regulation or bye-law enacted by the House under section 21, provided always that the persons must be burgesses who elect, and no one is admitted a craftsman unless he is a burges; and there cannot also be any doubt that the House has power to make, under section 21, such bye-laws as they deem

expedient, and afterwards to alter and amend them, as the House in its wisdom may deem proper.

“ If the contention that any alteration of the bye-laws in the manner pointed out in the motion would affect the right of the deacon-convener to sit as a constituent member of the Town Council under the Reform Act of 1833 be correct, then the House, by the special exemptions conferred by them on the Maltmen, Dyers, and Gardeners, by the bye-laws enacted since the passing of that Act, has already jeopardised the deacon-convener’s seat in the Town Council, because the statute makes no exception in favour of any one craft over another. Under the Statute of 1833, all the crafts are alike, and all must stand in the same position as regards the qualification for sitting as Members of the House, and for holding office in their crafts. But it is quite evident that the House, in making the bye-laws under the provisions of the Reform Act of 1833, were well and rightly advised that it was not necessary that the deacon-convener and those electing him should have the same qualification as the electors enfranchised under that Act for electing out of their own number the *ordinary members* of the Town Council ; for, had it been otherwise, they could not have made the exception under the Act of 1833 in favour of the Maltmen, Dyers, and Gardeners.

“ Mr. Crawford, in his work on the Trades’ House, in dealing with what was done at the passing of the Burgh Reform Bill of 1833, says—‘ The Merchants’ House and Trades’ House are thus indebted to Lord Rosslyn for right to elect their own chairman by direct vote, without the control of the Town Council, and *to make bye-laws* ;

to have the dean of guild and *deacon-convener constituent members* of the Town Council ; to elect the members of the Dean of Guild Court, and the directors and office-bearers of the several institutions they had a right to *elect, free from its control* ; and for the provision that no person shall be allowed to qualify or act as a Town Councillor until he shall be a burghess.'

"The case of the Dean of Guild is cited as one against any alteration. But there is no analogy between the two cases. The protest against the Dean of Guild sitting as a member of the Town Council is that he is elected by certain of the members of the Merchants' House *who are not burghesses*. That does not apply to the Deacon-Convener, for every member of the House is a burghess.

"With reference to the exclusive privileges and rights of the crafts, these were enforced in the municipal burghs, as distinguished from the parliamentary burghs up to the year 1846, and many actions at law were brought to enforce the rights ; but the Act 9 Vict. of that year enacted—'That all such exclusive privileges and rights shall cease, and it shall be lawful for any person to carry on or deal in merchandise, or to carry on and exercise any trade or handicraft in any burgh and elsewhere in Scotland, without being a burghess of such burgh, or a guild brother, or a member of any guild, craft, or incorporation.'

"This Act also provides 'That it shall be lawful for every such incorporation *to make all bye-laws, regulations, and resolutions relative to the management and application of its funds and property in reference to its altered circumstances under this Act, as may be considered expedient, and*

to apply to the Court of Session for the sanction of the Court,' &c.

“ It being clear, then, that the House has power under the Acts of 1833 and 1846 to alter and amend its bye-laws, and it being equally clear that, to meet the “altered circumstances” which a period of 46 years must have wrought in a city like Glasgow, an amendment is required; and it is hoped, therefore, that no unreasoning sentimentality will stand in the way of the House redressing what is felt to be a real grievance by many members of the crafts, and a bar not only to their acceptance of office, but to the entry of new members into the crafts, from the knowledge that, under the present bye-laws, they are debarred from office and cannot rank on an equality with the other members, if they should happen to reside beyond the parliamentary boundaries of the city and not have a business of their own in it—a restriction which is surely applicable to other days than these. If the House has any fear as to the legality of adopting the principle of such a motion as is proposed, and if it is in doubt as to what should be done under all the circumstances stated, a safe course would be to take the opinion of counsel on the whole subject.”

The memorial hereinafter quoted embodies the motion tabled by the writer and also the recommendation of the Bye-laws Committee of the Trades' House, that with respect to the qualifying area from the parliamentary to the municipal boundaries, that that part of the motion should be adopted. The Trades' House approved of this recommendation, and, with respect to the other

part of the motion, proposing to entitle those members of crafts whose avocations or callings were within the said boundaries to hold office in their crafts and in the 'Trades' House, the Committee recommended that the opinion of counsel should be taken. That minute was approved of by the 'Trades' House, and the subject having been again remitted to the Committee, they resolved to take the opinion of Dr. Anderson Kirkwood, and the following Memorial was submitted to Dr. Kirkwood, to which his opinion is annexed, and which is of much interest to members of the craft:—

“MEMORIAL BY THE TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW FOR
“THE OPINION OF ANDERSON KIRKWOOD, ESQ., LL.D.

“At a meeting of the Trades' House, held on 8th November last, notice of the following motion was given, viz.:—
‘That the Trades' House resolve to amend the following Rules and Regulations of the House, viz.—Delete from Rule 7 enacted by this House on 7th October, 1833, and also from Rule 10 enacted by this House on 9th October, 1835, all as printed in Mr. Crawford's Sketch of the Trades' House at pages 123 and 124, the following words, occurring after the words “place of business,” viz., within the parliamentary district of Glasgow specified in the Act 2 and 3 William IV., to amend the representation of the people of Scotland, or within any part of the royalty of Glasgow not comprehended by that district, and insert instead of these Rules, after the words “place of business,” the following words, “or whose avocation or calling is within the City of Glasgow as at

present defined by Act of Parliament, or as may be defined by any future Act of Parliament ;' and the same was remitted to the Bye-laws Committee, who reported that they were of opinion that the first portion of the motion relative to extending the qualifying area from the parliamentary to the municipal boundaries should be adopted, and recommended that the opinion of counsel should be obtained as to that portion of the motion proposing to entitle those whose avocations or callings were within said boundaries to hold office in their respective crafts, and to be representatives in the House, as to the bearing it may have in future when the Deacon-Convener takes his seat as a member of the Town Council. The House approved of this minute, and resolved and remitted to the Committee to take the opinion as recommended.

"The House in 1833 enacted as a Bye-law, that those eligible to be elected and to sit as representatives in the House should be duly enrolled freemen of, and entitled to hold office in, the incorporation to be represented by them, duly enrolled upon the last qualified roll of that incorporation, and in the occupancy of a dwelling-house or place of business within the parliamentary district of Glasgow specified in the Act 2 and 3 William IV., excepting the members of the Incorporations of Maltmen, Gardeners, and Dyers, who, from the nature of their businesses, are eligible as representatives of their respective incorporations, although not resident in, or in the occupancy of a place of business within, that district.

"Since that date that Bye-law has been acted upon.

"By the Act 3 and 4 William IV., sec. 21, the Deacon-Convener, along with the Dean of Guild, are entitled to a

seat in the Town Council *ex officiis*; and it will be observed from Mr. Crawford's Sketch, page 115, that that right was only obtained after a good deal of discussion in the House of Lords, and that the Trades' House was indebted to Lord Rosslyn for the right to elect its chairman.

"It is not at present questioned but that the Convener has a right to take his seat in the Council; but it may be here remarked that the Dean of Guild, on taking his seat, is yearly protested against by the Town-Clerk, on the ground that he is not legally elected, being sent in by certain members of the Merchants' House who have not taken out their burgess tickets and become freemen of the city in terms of the Act.

The Deacon-Convener has been, and is elected by members having all the necessary qualifications, being burgesses, and in the occupancy of a dwelling-house or place of business, excepting as before-mentioned. Counsel is referred to the accompanying Sketch by Mr. Crawford on the Trades' House, and especially to page 124 of that work, and also to the printed reasons by Mr. Campbell in support of the motion now before the House, and accompanying Post Office Map, showing the parliamentary and municipal boundaries, &c.

*"Counsel's opinion is therefore asked upon the following
"points, viz.:—*

"1. Might a protest, similar to that in the case of the Dean of Guild, not be taken in the event of the above motion being passed, and the Deacon-Convener being elected as before stated?

“ 2. Is there any legal difficulty standing in the way of the House enacting a new Bye-law to the effect of allowing those whose avocations or callings are within the municipality of Glasgow holding office in their respective crafts, and in the Trades’ House?

“ 3. In the event of the House enacting this Bye-law, would it in any way affect the Deacon-Convener’s seat in the Town Council under the existing law?

“ 4. In the event of the legislature proposing a bill to deal with an alteration of the law as to the election of town councillors, and as to the constituent members of the Town Council, such as the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Convener, would the proposed bye-law have any effect in lessening the present position of the House, or prejudicing in any way the right of the Deacon-Convener to a seat in the Town Council?

“OPINION.

“ Having considered the foregoing memorial, and the various Acts of Parliament from 1833 to 1878 inclusive, bearing upon the questions involved, and having also examined the previous bye-laws of the Trades’ House, and the minutes of the meetings at which the same were passed, and having likewise had the benefit of a consultation with the sub-committee, I now respectfully submit the following opinion, in answer to the queries appended to the memorial :—

“ 1. It is quite possible that, in the event of Mr. Campbell’s motion being passed, a protest similar to that taken in the case of the Dean of Guild may be taken against the

future elections of the Deacon-Convener, but such a protest is unavailing unless the allegations it contains are relevant in themselves, and are established by competent proof in an appropriate action at law to be brought by the protester.

“2. In answering this query I assume, as was done at the consultation, that the objectionable words at the close of the motion, viz., the words ‘or as may be defined by any *future* Act of Parliament,’ are to be withdrawn, and that the rather vague expression ‘the City of Glasgow as at present defined by Act of Parliament,’ is to be made more specific, by substituting the words ‘the City of Glasgow as defined by the Municipal Extension Acts of 1872 and 1878.’

“On these assumptions, I am of opinion that there is no legal difficulty standing in the way of the Trades’ House enacting a new bye-law, to the effect of allowing those whose avocations or callings are within the municipality of Glasgow holding office in their respective crafts and in the Trades’ House.

“In considering this query, it became necessary to give special attention to the Act of 1846, abolishing the exclusive privileges of trading in Scotch burghs, and providing for an application to the Court of Session to sanction new bye-laws that might in consequence require to be made by certain incorporations, but I am satisfied, that in the case of the Trades’ House such an application is unnecessary, my reason being, that the Trades’ House has, in my opinion, inherent power of its own authority to pass the proposed new bye-law, and if so, the Act does not take away or weaken that authority. On the con-

trary, it provides ‘that nothing herein contained shall affect the validity of any bye-laws, regulations, or resolutions that may be made by any such incorporation without the sanction of said Court, which it would have been heretofore competent for such incorporation to have made of its own authority, or without such sanction.’

“Any application to the Court of Session is therefore, I think, unnecessary, and, if unnecessary, it is obviously inexpedient—looking to the difficulty, delay, and expense that might thereby be entailed.

“3. I see no ground for thinking that if the proposed bye-law were passed, the Deacon-Convener’s right, under the existing law, to a seat in the Town Council, would in any way be affected.

“4. The legislature has, of course, the power to make such an alteration of the law as is here suggested, but I am of opinion that it would not give its sanction to any bill which would try to make the passing of the proposed bye-law a pretext for lessening the present position of the Trades’ House, or prejudicing in any way the right of the Deacon-Convener to a seat in the Town Council.

“The opinion of

“(Signed) ANDERSON KIRKWOOD.

“GLASGOW, 145 West George Street,
10th April, 1882.”

The Trades’ House, on 18th August, 1882, having resumed consideration of the motion tabled by the writer, with the memorial to, and opinion of, Dr. Anderson Kirkwood, as before given, when late Convener M‘Onie moved,

as an amendment, the previous question, and was seconded by Mr. William M'Call. After some discussion thereon, the vote was taken, when 22 voted for the amendment and 12 for the motion. The motion was therefore lost; and now, what cannot be cured must be endured.



CHAPTER XIV.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE INTERNAL MANAGEMENT OF THE CORDINERS.

IT does not appear, from a perusal of the minute books which Mr. Lamond, the clerk of the Cordiners, placed, with his usual courtesy, at the service of the writer, that the Cordiners ever passed any bye-laws for the internal management of the craft before the year 1780. The bye-laws were again revised and re-enacted in 1802. Copies of these bye-laws are not now obtainable. In 1847, shortly after the passing of the Act abolishing the exclusive privileges of carrying on handicrafts or trades, the Cordiners, having in view the changes brought about by that Act, had under their consideration the advisability of changing the Incorporation into an Annuity Society. An actuary had been consulted, who had prepared elaborate tables, such as tables for widows' annuities, deferred annuities, and immediate annuities, together with a table showing the pensioners then on the roll. A set of bye-laws had likewise been prepared to carry out the annuity proposals, and a petition was thereafter presented to the Court of Session, asking the Court to approve of these bye-laws in virtue of the powers conferred by the Act of 1846. The following is

the public notice of the petition so presented to the Court of Session :—

“ INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS IN GLASGOW.

“ Intimation is hereby made to all concerned, that a petition for the Incorporation of Cordiners of Glasgow having been presented to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division), praying their Lordships to interpone the sanction of the Court to the bye-laws or regulations and resolutions, and relative tables and schedules annexed to the said petition, or otherwise to make thereon such alterations or adject thereto such conditions or qualifications as their Lordships might think fit, and thereafter to sanction and approve of the same, all as more particularly mentioned in the prayer of the said petition, and all in terms of the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 17, intituled, ‘an Act for the Abolition of the Exclusive Privilege of Trading in Burghs in Scotland.’—their Lordships, by interlocutor, dated 10th December instant, appointed the said petition to be duly intimated to all concerned. And it is also hereby further intimated that copies of the said petition, to which the said proposed bye-laws, regulations, and resolutions are appended, with the said interlocutor, will lie with Mr. Blyth, Deacon of the Incorporation, at his shop, Argyle Street, Glasgow, for the inspection and information of the members of the Incorporation, and all others having interest, for one calendar month from this date.

“ ROB. LAMOND, *Clerk to the Incorporation.*

“ JAMES BURNES, *S.S.C.*

“ 11 December, 1847.”

The proposed rules and tables appear at length in the minute books of the Incorporation.

On 17th April, 1848, the minute book shows that the Incorporation abandoned the proposal to convert the Incorporation into an annuity society, and, accordingly, the petition to the Court of Session and relative proceedings fell to the ground.

The minute book further shows that the Incorporation enacted bye-laws in 1848. These bye-laws were again amended, enlarged, and improved in 1868, and these latter, owing to the changes that had come about, were again amended in February, 1877, February, 1878, and February, 1881. The alteration in 1877 consisted in an entire revision, and embraced a new table of entry-moneys, providing that each member should on entry pay according to his age, and not as formerly, when young and old paid alike.

The amendments of 1878 were of an unimportant character. The chief amendment made in 1881 was a new rule to the effect that, in the case of a contested election for office-bearers, the election should be conducted according to a simple and convenient form of ballot, which has given great satisfaction on the two occasions on which it has been used, and it has totally allayed that feeling of personal irritation which had been so frequent a concomitant of the former elections of office-bearers. A print of the amended bye-laws of 1881 will be found in the Appendix.

CHAPTER XV.

LOYALTY OF CRAFTSMEN.

THE Trades' House of Glasgow, which embodied, to a certain extent, the several incorporated trades, was itself formally constituted a corporate body under the Letter Guildry of 1605 and subsequent Acts of Parliament, and may be said to have reflected the sentiments and opinions of the Incorporated Trades. It has on all public occasions and events exhibited in no unstinted manner its loyalty and devotion to the crown; but various public events arose before, and have arisen since, the Trades' House became formally a corporate body, which have given the craftsmen themselves an opportunity for evincing, as they have done, their individual loyalty fully and freely. It seems unnecessary to trouble the reader with a recapitulation of these numerous individual loyal expressions in so far as the Incorporation of Cordiners is concerned. A selection of two modern incidents will, we think, suffice for this object. One of these events was in connection with the address voted to William IV. on the Green of Glasgow in 1831, and dealt with in Chapter VI., and the other on the occasion of the visit of Her present Majesty to Glasgow in 1849, when the Incorporation presented a loyal address to the Queen. The following is the minute

agreeing to present the address, and the address itself:—

“ At a meeting of the Master Court, held within the clerk’s office the 10th day of August, 1849, at 3 o’clock afternoon.

“ Met—The Deacon, Mr. Lochore, jun., Mr. George Smith, Mr. D. Macnicol, Mr. Peter McGregor, and Mr. John Craig.

“ Mr. Lochore moved that the Incorporation present an address to Her Majesty on the occasion of her visit to this city, which was seconded by Mr. Macnicol, and unanimously agreed to, and authority given accordingly.

“ To the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty.

“ May it please your Majesty,

“ We, the Deacon, Collector, Masters, and Members of the Incorporation of Cordiners in the City of Glasgow, enfranchised by charter granted centuries ago by one of your royal ancestors on the throne of Scotland, participating in the joyous and grateful feelings inspired by your Majesty’s gracious condescension in honouring this ancient seat of commerce and learning with a royal visit, beg to approach your august presence with the expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, and reverential esteem and admiration of your Majesty’s person, consort, and family.

“ We humbly solicit your most Gracious Majesty to accept this expression of our hearty thanks and lively

gratitude, and our prayers that all happiness may attend your Majesty in your person, family, and government.

“Signed in name, presence, and by appointment of the said Incorporation, and the Seal of the Incorporation is affixed the tenth day of August, Eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

(Signed) “JAMES CRAIG, *Deacon.*”

Glasgow has not, like Edinburgh, Stirling, and Perth, had the good fortune to have been a seat for a royal residence, and thus its craftsmen have not had an opportunity of assisting in the protection and preservation of royal personages; but had Glasgow been so favoured, it may, with safety, be affirmed that her craftsmen would not have been behind their brethren of Edinburgh in the loyalty shown by the latter, as given in the following story:—

During the strife betwixt James V. and the Earl of Northumberland, John Armstrong, chief of a band of Mosstroopers, was enticed by the king, on the suggestion of his officers, to come to the king, who had written a letter to Armstrong with his royal hand to attend at the palace of Holyrood. The king, hearing a distinct account of the crimes John was guilty of, ordained Armstrong to be committed to gaol, and suffer, with his accomplices, according to law. This notorious free-booter, along with his followers, drew upon the king in his chamber of audience, and the king was with much difficulty rescued by his courtiers. Armstrong and his attendants continued their hostilities, designing to

kill every soul in the royal palace; but it being noised in the city of Edinburgh that the king was in imminent danger of being cut off by the hands of these bandits, the crafts of the city rose, came to the rescue, and slew "fourscore and ten" of the freebooters. This story is preserved in memory, not so much by our historians, who give but a faint account of it, as in the following quaint ballad written by one of the greatest poets of that age:—

“ There dwelt ai man in fair Westmoreland,
John Armstrong men did him call ;
He h^d neither lands nor rents coming in,
Yet he kept eightscore men in his hall.

“ The king he wrote an a letter then,
An a letter which was large and long ;
He sign'd with his own hand,
And he promised to do him no wrong.
When this letter came John him till,
His heart was as blyth as birds on a tree ;
Never was I sent for before any king,
My father, my grandfather, nor none but me.

“ By the morrow morning at ten of the clock
Toward Edinburgh gone was he ;
And with him all his eightscore of men,
Good Lord, an it was a goodly sight to see.
When John came before the king,
He fell down low upon his knee ;
O pardon, my sovereign liege, he said,
O pardon my eightscore men and me.

“ Thou shalt have no pardon, thou traitor Strong,
Nae for thy eightscore men and thee ;
For to-morrow morning by ten of the clock
Both thou and them shall hang on the gallow tree.

Then John looked over his left shoulder ;
Good Lord, what a grievous look looked he !
Said, I have asked grace at a graceless face,
Why, there is nane for ye or me.

“ But John hæd a bright sword by his side,
And it was made of mettle so free,
That had not the king stept his foot aside,
He had smitten his head from his fair bodie ;
Saying, Fight on, my merry men all,
And see that none of you be tane ;
For rather than men should say we were hang’d
Let them report that we were slain.

“ God wot the Trades of Edinburgh rose,
And sore beset poor John round,
That fourscore and ten of John’s best men
Lay gasping all upon the ground.”



CHAPTER XVI.

ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP OF CORDINERS, WITH FORM
OF DECLARATION AND ADMISSION TICKET.

PERSONS desirous of becoming members of the Incorporation of Cordiners in Glasgow require to fill up the following declaration. The declaration is lodged with the clerk, who brings it before a meeting of the Master Court. If the applicant is known to two members of the Master Court to be in good health, of good character, and otherwise eligible, he is thereupon admitted on the terms set forth in the Bye-laws and Regulations of the craft, which will be found printed in the Appendix. If the applicant is not so known, his application is remitted to two members of the Master Court to make full inquiry into all the circumstances and to report, and this report guides the Master Court in admitting or rejecting the applicant. Applicants at near hand are entitled to admission, as a matter of right, on payment of the entry-money in the Table of Rules appended to the Bye-laws. The following is the declaration :—

INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS IN GLASGOW.

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. Name, Designation, and Residence of Applicant.
2. Name, Designation, and Residence of Party in whose right application is made.
3. If a Son-in-law of a Member, Name and Age of the Wife.

4. Applicant's Age next birth-day.
5. Evidence of the Age.
6. Craft of Applicant.
7. Applicant's general occupation, if different from that of his craft.
8. If Married, and what Children, and Children's Names and Ages.
9. Date.
10. Applicant's usual signature.

NOTE.—In the case of Applicants at the far hand, Nos. 2 and 3 do not require to be filled up.

Date.

The applicant is not entitled to attend meetings for a year and day after his admission, nor to receive any benefit from the pension fund for three years after his admission. A member of the craft is entitled, if he desires it, to receive a certificate of admission on vellum in the accompanying form. Before Deacon John Anderson filled the Incorporation Chair, in 1878-79, there was no certificate. It was considered to be very desirable that such a certificate of admission should be provided, as in the case of almost every other society or incorporation. The matter was therefore remitted to Deacon John Anderson and the writer, who was then collector, to arrange for an appropriate admission ticket, and the result of that remit is shown by the following form, which was unanimously approved of by the Incorporation :—

THE INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS, GLASGOW.

INCORPORATED,

Conform to (1st) Seal of Cause by the Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow, dated 27th February, 1558, and Ratification thereof by

James, Archbishop of Glasgow. (2nd) Seal of Cause by the Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow, dated 27th June, 1569. (3rd) Act of the Deacon Convener's House of Glasgow, and Ratification thereof by the Provost, Bailies, and Council of Glasgow, dated 3rd September, 1693.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that,
residing at.....
was on the day of.

ADMITTED A MEMBER OF THE INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS,
GLASGOW,

and he is entitled to all the rights and privileges pertaining to, and subject to all the obligations incumbent upon, a member of the said Incorporation as set forth in the printed Rules and Regulations of the Incorporation.

...Deacon.
...Collector.
...Clerk.

Glasgow.

These forms of declaration for admission and admission ticket may be obtained from the clerk to the Incorporation.



CHAPTER XVII.

TRADES' SCHOOL AND TRADES' HOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS—
FORMS AND RULES—EDUCATIONAL AID BY CORDINERS—
FORM OF APPLICATION.

IN consequence of the passing of the Education Act of 1872, and the subsequent establishment of School Board schools, it was resolved by the 'Trades' House to abolish its School, and to establish scholarships, etc., instead, to be given to children of members of the craft rank who had attained the highest number of marks in public examination by the Government inspectors. Applicants for scholarships must lodge with the clerk of the Trades' House applications in the annexed forms. The rules for the scholarship are appended to the forms.

APPLICATION FOR TRADES' HOUSE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

"The maximum age of Boys and Girls competing for a Junior Scholarship is fourteen years." (*Rule 3.*) A Boy or Girl able to pass an examination in the Fifth Standard of the Scottish Code, and any two of the Specific subjects of secular instruction mentioned in said Code, will be eligible for a Junior Scholarship." (*Rule 4.*)

Name and residence of Applicant.

Age at next Birth-day.

(Certificate required.)

Name of Father or Grandfather, and on whose right the claim is founded.

State whether Father or Mother alive.

Where Educated, and in what Classes.

State whether the Applicant holds, at present, any Scholarship or Bursary,—if so, the name of the Scholarship or Bursary, and the amount.

State Incorporation of which Father or Grandfather was a member, and date of Burgess Ticket.

State present occupation of Applicant; with whom employed; income, if any; and what future occupation intending to follow.

State which two of the Specific subjects* of the Scottish Code the Applicant desires to be examined on.

* Applicants who take English Literature as one of the Specific subjects, are requested to state what lines of Poetry they have committed to memory; the Books from which applicants have been taught the Specific subjects should also be mentioned.

The Examination on the Specific subjects will not go beyond the Standard for the Second year.

Girls will be required to hand in to the examiner specimens of Needlework.

We have personally met the Applicant, or otherwise satisfied ourselves regarding the statements in the above Application, and recommend,
as eligible to compete.

Director on Education.
Clerk.

RULES FOR THE TRADES' HOUSE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

1.—The above Scholarships of the Trades' House are for the promotion of higher education.

2.—There shall be thirty Junior Scholarships, of the average value of Fifteen Pounds, and tenable for three years—Ten Pounds to be paid the first year; Fifteen the second; and Twenty the third year, but the minimum of 400, out of 1000 marks, must be reached in order to entitle to a Scholarship. Ten of these to be filled up annually.

NOTE.—The Scholarships will only be granted for One Year on account of present legislation, and because of certain proposed changes on these Rules being presently under consideration.

3.—These Scholarships shall be open to the Children and Grandchildren of Freemen in connection with any of the fourteen Incorporations, educated in any school. The maximum age for boys and girls competing for a Junior Scholarship is hereby fixed at fourteen years.

4.—A boy or girl able to pass an examination in the Fifth* Standard of the Scottish Code, and any two of the Specific subjects of secular instruction mentioned in said Code, will be eligible for a Junior Scholarship.

5.—The holders of the Junior Scholarships shall be required to attend some school where a graduated course of higher instruction is given, and give evidence of attention to their studies, by submitting to the Clerk of the House a certificate from their teacher, before the second half of their annual allowance is paid.

6.—The examination shall be held in July of each year.

7.—The payments to be made in November and May in each year.

8.—The Scholarships shall be awarded according to the merits of the Candidates, on the report of a duly qualified Examiner appointed by the Committee on Education, with the sanction of the House.

9.—The Committee on Education reserve to themselves the right of testing the progress of the holders of Scholarships at the end of each year, and in the event of not being satisfied with the progress made, or of inattention to studies or misconduct on the part of any one holding any of the above Scholarships, it shall be in the power of the Committee to suspend from the benefits of said Scholarships, or altogether deprive of the same.

* STANDARD V.—*Reading*—Reading with expression a short passage of prose or poetry, with explanation, grammar, and elementary analysis of simple sentences. *Writing*—Writing from memory the substance of a short story or narrative read out twice by the Inspector; spelling, grammar, and handwriting to be considered. *Arithmetic*—Practice, bills of parcels, and simple proportion. *History and Geography*—Outlines of the History of Great Britain from the Union of the Crowns to the death of George III. Geography of Scotland, with special knowledge of the county in which the school is situated, and map drawing of it.

GLASGOW, *June, 1882.*

APPLICATION FOR TRADES' HOUSE SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

“The maximum age for Boys and Girls competing for a Scholarship is hereby fixed at eighteen years.” (*Rule 3.*) “A Boy able to pass an examination in a Standard somewhat equivalent to the entrance Bursary Examination at the University will be eligible for a Scholarship. A standard of corresponding value to apply to Girls.” (*Rule 4.*)

Name and residence of Applicant.

Age at next Birth-day.

(Certificate required.)

Name of Father or Grandfather, and on whose right the claim is founded.

State whether Father and Mother alive.

Where Educated, and in what Classes.

State whether the Applicant holds, at present, any Scholarship or Bursary,—if so, the name of the Scholarship or Bursary, and the amount.

State Incorporation of which Father or Grandfather was a member, and date of Burgess Ticket.

State present occupation of Applicant ; with whom employed ; income, if any ; and what future occupation intending to follow.

State if previously a holder of a Junior Scholarship.

We have personally met the Applicant, or otherwise satisfied ourselves regarding the statements in the above Application, and recommend
as eligible to compete.

Director on Education.

Clerk.

The Examination for Senior Scholarships will be held in October next, and will be on the following subjects:—

SUBJECTS FOR BOYS.

ENGLISHGrammar and Composition ; sources and growth of the English Language ; writing a short Essay on some simple subject.

HISTORY	History of Britain from 1707 to the present time.
GEOGRAPHY	British Isles and Colonies ; Europe ; with Map Drawing.
MATHEMATICS...	First Six Books of Euclid ; Algebra up to Quadratic Equations.
DRAWING.....	Exercises in Freehand, Perspective, Geometry or Model Drawing. In place of Drawing, Boys may take the Elements of MECHANICS, or CHEMISTRY or MAGNETISM, and ELECTRICITY.
LATIN.....	Passages for translation from a Book of Virgil, and one of the first five Books of Livy (the Books to be chosen by the Candidates) ; translation from English into Latin, and questions on Grammar. And one of the following Languages :—
GREEK.....	Passages for translation from a Book of Homer, and a Book of Xenophon's Anabasis (the Books to be chosen by the Candidates) ; short sentences to be translated into Greek, and questions on Greek Grammar.
FRENCH.....	Passages for translation from some fairly easy prose author ; translation into French ; questions on Grammar.
GERMAN	Passages for translation from some fairly easy prose author ; translation into German ; questions on Grammar.

Boys will state on their Applications whether they wish to be examined in Greek, or French, or German. They will state the Latin books, and if they choose Greek, the Greek books on which they wish to be examined. They will also state whether they wish to be examined in Drawing, or the elements of one of the above-mentioned Sciences.

SUBJECTS FOR GIRLS.

ENGLISH	Same as for Boys.
HISTORY	Same as for Boys.

GEOGRAPHY	Same as for Boys.
ARITHMETIC	Practice, Proportion (simple and compound), Fractions (vulgar and decimal), Interest.
DRAWING	Same as for Boys. In place of Drawing, Girls may take
MUSIC	Elements of the Theory of Music, and playing on the Piano.

NOTE.—Unless some acquaintance—thorough so far as it goes—with the Theory of Music is displayed, no marks will be allowed the Candidate in this subject.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY...Clothing, Food, Cooking, Rules for Health.

And one of the following Languages :—

LATIN.....	Any Book of Cæsar's Gallic War (chosen by Candidate), with translation into English, and questions on Grammar.
GREEK.....	Any Book of Xenophon's Anabasis (chosen by Candidate), with translations of easy sentences into Greek, and questions on Grammar.
FRENCH.....	Same as for Boys.
GERMAN	Same as for Boys.

Girls will state on their Applications the language on which they wish to be examined (if Latin or Greek, state Books), and whether they wish to be examined in Music or Drawing.

RULES FOR TRADES' HOUSE SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

1.—The Senior Scholarships of the Trades' House are for the promotion of higher education.

2.—There shall be nine Scholarships of the average value of Thirty Pounds, and tenable for three years—Twenty-five Pounds to

be paid the first year, Thirty the second, and Thirty-five the third year.

NOTE.—The Scholarships will only be granted for One Year on account of present legislation, and because of certain proposed changes on these Rules being presently under consideration.

3.—These Scholarships shall be open to Children and Grandchildren of Freemen in connection with any of the fourteen Incorporations, educated in any school. The maximum age for boys and girls competing for a Scholarship is hereby fixed at eighteen years.

4.—A boy able to pass an examination in a standard somewhat equivalent to the entrance Bursary Examination at the University will be eligible for a Scholarship. A standard of corresponding value to apply to girls.

5.—The holders of such Scholarships shall attend the University or some Technical Institution, and give evidence of attention to their studies, by submitting to the Clerk of the Trades' House a certificate from their Teacher, before their half-yearly allowances are paid. Girls who hold Scholarships must also prosecute their studies in an Educational Institution, and in a manner satisfactory to the Committee on Education, subject to the same conditions as the boys.

6.—Three Scholarships shall be filled up the first year, and the same for each succeeding year.

7.—The Examination shall be held in October of each year.

8.—The Scholarships shall be awarded according to the merits of the Candidates, on the report of a duly qualified Examiner appointed by the Committee on Education, with the sanction of the House; but the minimum of 400, out of 1000 marks, must be reached in order to entitle to a Scholarship.

9.—The payments shall be made in November and May in each year.

10.—The Committee on Education reserve to themselves the right of testing the progress of the holders of Scholarships at the end of each year, and in the event of not being satisfied with the progress made, or having received evidence of inattention to studies

or misconduct on the part of any one holding any Scholarship, it shall be in their power to suspend them from the benefits of said Scholarships, or altogether deprive them of the same.

GLASGOW, *August, 1882.*

APPLICATION FOR TRADES' HOUSE TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

“ For the purpose of furthering the education of the youth of either sex connected with the Incorporations, the House has allowed the Committee on Education a sum, not to exceed in any one year £100, to be spent for Scientific Instruction—special reference being had to art and manufacture—in morning or evening classes.”

Name and residence of Applicant.

Age at next Birth-day.

Name of Father or Grandfather, and on whose right the claim is founded.

State whether Father or Mother alive.

Where Educated, and in what Classes.

State Incorporation of which Father or Grandfather was a member, and date of Burgess Ticket.

State present occupation of Applicant ; with whom employed ; income, if any ; and what future occupation intending to follow.

State what branch of Technical Education the applicant means to prosecute, and where.

We have personally met the Applicant, or otherwise satisfied ourselves regarding the statements in the above Application, and recommend
as eligible to compete.

Director on Education.
Clerk.

The matter of the education of the children of the necessitous poor of the members of the Cordiners was, in consequence of the abolition of the Trades' House

School, under consideration of the Master Court on 3rd August, 1876, and the following is the minute of the meeting containing the resolution come to on this subject :—"The Deacon reported what was proposed to be done in the matter of educational aid in consequence of the discontinuance of the 'Trades' School, and after considerable discussion, it was agreed, on the motion of Deacon Burt, seconded by Mr. Thomas Mitchell, to leave the details of the arrangements for continuing educational aid to the children of members in schools, other than the 'Trades' School, in the hands of the Education Committee appointed by the Master Court, with a recommendation to them in carrying these out, as far as practicable to give effect to the views expressed by the meeting."

The result of this minute has been that the Educational Committee have paid to the necessitous poor who applied for aid the fees for the education of their children in the School Board schools. There were 14 such children educated during the past year. The fees paid do not include school books. Educational aid has never, in the knowledge of the writer, been refused to those really requiring such aid. When educational aid is wanted, the following form of application requires to be filled up and lodged with the Clerk to the Incorporation :—

INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS IN GLASGOW.

SCHEDULE TO BE FILLED UP ON BEHALF OF APPLICANTS FOR EDUCATIONAL AID.

1. Name and Residence of Child for whom Claim is made.
2. Age last Birth-day, and if Parents alive.
3. What School, if any, has the Child formerly attended?

4. Whether a Child or Grandchild of a Member of the Incorporation, or whether the Member is, or was, connected with any of the other Incorporated Trades in Glasgow.

5. Name of Member of this Incorporation on whom the Claim is founded.

6. Date when Member was admitted into the Incorporation of Cordiners.

7. State amount of Income, from all sources, of the Parents of the Child, or that of other Parties on whom it is dependent. If any Children living with Applicant, and earning wages, state how much.

8. How many Children at home dependent upon Applicant?

9. In what Relation to the Child does the Party stand who makes the above declaration?

10. Signature of Applicant.

11. Residence of Applicant, and where employed.

GLASGOW,

In connection with this matter, it may be well to inform our readers that a Bill was introduced into Parliament in the session of 1882, which was subsequently passed into a law, and is now called "An Act to reorganise the Educational Endowments of Scotland (18th August, 1882)." By this Bill, as originally framed, it was conceived that the funds applied by the Trades' House and by the fourteen Incorporations to educational purposes might be brought under its provisions, and applied to educational purposes generally. The Trades' House and two of the Incorporations—the Cordiners being one—petitioned Parliament against the Bill, with a view to get it altered so as not to embrace the Trades' House and the crafts; and as it was found that no satisfactory undertaking could be got from the Government, that the Trades' House and the Incorporations would be exempted from

its provisions, the 'Trades' House appointed a deputation, consisting of Mr. Thomas Reid, the present Deacon-Convener, and others, to go to London to protect the interests sought to be interfered with—the writer being one of the deputation. Various interviews took place with the Lord Advocate and other members of Parliament; but, as nothing was agreed to, the deputation found it necessary to get an amendment placed on the notice paper of the House, and which would, if agreed to, thoroughly protect the interests of the 'Trades' House and the fourteen Incorporations. That amendment was moved in the house by Mr. Cochrane-Patrick, M.P., and then—but only then—the Lord Advocate, on the part of the Government, accepted the amendment, and it now forms part of the Act. The following is the clause, the portion in italics being the amendment agreed to in the House :—

“‘Educational endowment’ shall mean any property, heritable or movable, dedicated to charitable uses, and which has been applied, or is applicable, in whole or in part, whether by the declared intention of the founder or the consent of the governing body, or by custom or otherwise, to educational purposes, *but shall not, except with consent of the governing body, include the funds, whether capital or revenue, of any incorporation or society, contributed or paid by the members of such incorporation or society by way of entry-moneys or other fixed or stated payments, nor burgess fines paid to any such incorporation or corporate society, except as hereinafter provided.*”

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRADES' HOUSE PENSIONS AND BURSARIES, WITH FORMS OF APPLICATION.

IN 1877 these pensions were revised, and the Incorporation of Cordiners is now entitled to have on the roll four craftsmen as pensioners, who must be on the pension roll of the Incorporation. The maximum number of male pensioners that can be enrolled by the Trades' House is 70. If vacancies occur in any of the crafts, and they cannot be supplied by such crafts, the most needful are put on the roll from other crafts. If the pensioner has been a deacon-convener, the pension is £50 a year; if a collector of the Trades' House, £40 a year; if a deacon of a craft, £30 a year; and, if a craftsman, £20 a year. The number of widow pensioners from a craft is not limited as in the case of males—the most deserving and necessitous getting the preference, whatever craft they may belong to, but each craft is, as far as may be, fairly represented; the maximum number entitled to admission being 50—the pension being £15 a year for a deacon's widow, and £10 a year for others. The number of unmarried daughters from a craft is also not limited as in the case of males—the most deserving and necessitous getting the preference the same as in the case of widows, whatever craft they may belong to—the pension being from £5 to £8 a year, according to circumstances,

the maximum number who can be enrolled being 100. The Trades' House paid £2,603 5s. during last year for pensions and precepts.

The following are the forms which require to be filled up and lodged with the clerk to the Trades' House by those desiring pensions. In all cases the applicants must be pensioners or precept-holders in their own craft, and their applications must be approved of and recommended by the Master Court of the Incorporation from which the applicants claim a right before being lodged with the clerk of the Trades' House:—

MALES.

AT GLASGOW, the day of
Eighteen Hundred and

At a meeting of the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation of the whole having been duly warned to attend, as was verified by the Officer.

The Meeting, under the Resolutions of the Trades' House of Glasgow, dated 25th September, 1845, and the previous Regulations of the House on the subject of Pensioners on its Funds, recommend as in all respects a worthy object for a Pension from the Trades' House, under those Resolutions and Regulations; and do hereby certify that the following is a state of health, family, and circumstances:—

Age at next Birth-day.

State of Health.

If Married or a Widower.

What is his Employment.

What Children, and their Age.

State Incorporations on which he is a Pensioner, and amount of Pension from each.

If a Pensioner on Hutchesons' Hospital, and amount.

Any other source of Income, and amount.

Whether he was ever Deacon of the Trade, or a Member of the Trades' House, and date.

And the Meeting further certify that the said
is a Burgess of the Craft Rank of Glasgow, and a duly enrolled
Freeman of the said Incorporation of _____ as
and was entered on _____ 18

Extracted by

WIDOWS.

AT GLASGOW, the _____ day of
Eighteen Hundred and _____

At a Meeting of the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation
of _____ the whole having been duly warned to
attend, as was verified by the Officer.

The Meeting, under the Resolutions of the Trades' House of
Glasgow, dated 15th February, 1877, and the previous Regulations
of the House on the subject of Pensioners on its Funds, recommend
_____ as in all respects a worthy object
for a Pension from the Trades' House, under those Resolutions and
Regulations; and do hereby certify that the following is a state of
her health, family, and circumstances:—

Age at next Birth-day.

State of Health.

What is her employment.

What Children, and their Age.

State Incorporations on which she is a Pensioner, and amount of
Pension from each.

If a Pensioner on Hutchesons' Hospital, state amount.

If any other source of Income, state amount.

Whether her Husband was ever Deacon of the Incorporation, or a
Member of the Trades' House, and date.

And the meeting further certify that her Husband was a Burgess
of the Craft Rank of Glasgow, and a duly enrolled Freeman of the
Incorporation of _____ as
and was entered _____ on 18

Extracted by

UNMARRIED DAUGHTERS.

AT GLASGOW, the _____ day of
Eighteen hundred and _____

At a Meeting of the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation
of _____ the whole having been duly warned
to attend, as was verified by the Officer.

The meeting, under the Resolutions of the 'Trades' House of
Glasgow, dated 15th February, 1877, and the previous Regulations
of the House on the subject of Pensioners on its Funds, recommend
_____ as in all respects
a worthy object for a Pension from the 'Trades' House, under those
Resolutions and Regulations; and do hereby certify that the follow-
ing is a state of her health, family, and circumstances:—

Age at next Birth-day.

State of Health.

What is her employment?

State Incorporations on which she is a Pensioner, and amount of
Pension from each.

If a Pensioner on Hutchesons' Hospital, state amount.

If any other source of Income, state amount.

Whether her Father was ever Deacon of the Incorporation, or a
Member of the Trades' House, and date.

And the meeting further certify that her Father was a Burgess of
the Craft Rank of Glasgow, and a duly enrolled Freeman of the
the Incorporation of _____ as
and was entered on _____ 18

Extracted by

BURSARIES IN WHICH THE TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW
IS INTERESTED.

1. *Howison's Bursary*.—John Howison, minister of Cambuslang, by deed of mortification, dated 25th November, 1613, granted the profit of 1,000 merks, to be laid out upon lands within the burgh of Glasgow. The Trades' House received this sum, and until 1817 paid £5 a year as its interest to the bursar, whom they regularly appointed. Since 1820 the Trades' House has paid £9 a year, in consequence of a gift of £20 received from one who was formerly a bursar.

2. *Gilchrist's Bursary*.—On 25th March, 1700, the Trades' House acknowledged having received from the Trustee of the deceased John Gilchrist, late tailor, and late deacon-convener, 2,500 merks for the maintenance of a student yearly, in the University of Glasgow, under certain conditions, and the Trades' House became bound to pay £5 yearly.

There are several other mortifications under the management of the Town Council and others, and of the Trades' House, but, as these may be reorganised under the Educational Endowments Act, it has been deemed expedient not to give them here.

CORDINERS' PENSIONERS AND PRECEPT-HOLDERS, WITH
FORM OF APPLICATION, &c.

The number of pensioners is not a fixed one, nor is the pension or precept a fixed amount—each being paid according to the specialities and necessities of the case; and the Master Court in this exercises the utmost fairness

The pensioners are personally visited annually by the members of the Master Court, who inquire into and report upon the case in accordance with the following form :—

INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS.

PENSION LIST.—VISITORS' SCHEDULE.

Visitor.

Visitor.

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Pensioner's Name and Address.

Date of Member's Admission to Incorporation.

Date when put on Pension Roll.

Age of Pensioner.

Amount of Pension.

Date of last increase to Pension, and amount of increase.

Income from sources other than this Pension.

Number of Children Living.

Age of Youngest Child.

Age of Oldest Child.

How Children are occupied.

Number of own Children at School.

Number of Grandchildren do.

General Remarks by Visitors.

When the writer became collector of the Incorporation he found that no vouchers had been taken from the pensioners and precept-holders, and that the collector's accounts were, as respects the pensions and precepts, entirely unvouched. In order to avert all manner of suspicion from the collector, the writer, with the approval of the then deacon, Mr. John Anderson, got receipts lithographed ; and every payment has since been vouched by a receipt being taken from the person to whom the payment was made. This effectually set at rest all

questions as to payment having been made, enabled every item to be properly vouched, and put the collector in the independent position he really ought to occupy. There was another matter which the writer, as collector, thought required correction. The pensioner or precept-holder held no document authorising him or her to receive the pension or precept; and accordingly a ticket was prepared and given to each pensioner or precept-holder, which requires to be exhibited to the collector by the pensioner or precept-holder on the day of payment. This ticket has proved of immense service, and saves a deal of trouble to the collector, who could not of course be expected to know every pensioner. The pensions are paid in the Trades' House to the pensioners quarterly in advance. The following is the ticket just mentioned:—

THE INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS, GLASGOW.

	GLASGOW,	18
The Quarterly Pension of		payable only
upon production of this Ticket.	£	
		<i>Deacon.</i>
		<i>Collector.</i>

The following memo. appears on the back of the ticket:—

No. Payable in the Trades' Hall, on the first day of the months of November, February, May, and August, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock forenoon. When any of these days happen to fall upon a Sunday, payment will be made on the last day of the preceding month.

N.B.—Pensioners changing their addresses, to at once intimate the change to the Collector.

CHAPTER XIX.

ACCOUNTS AND FUNDS OF CORDINERS.

IN the course of this history we have had occasion to remark that the affairs of the Incorporation have been managed in a truly patriarchal fashion in olden times, and even until the present century. That the affairs were well managed the minutes and accounts abundantly prove—the management partaking much of a clanship or family character. The first accounts which appear in the minute books are for the year 1785-86, and these accounts show that the deacon had power to grant precepts, or, at all events, did grant precepts, to other than members of the Incorporation; for, we find that in that year the deacon granted 190 precepts for small sums to poor people, some of whom, no doubt, belonged to the trade, although not members of the Incorporation, but others of them were wholly unconnected with the trade—such as sailors, &c.; and we likewise find that certain sums, on visits, by order of the deacon and masters, were paid to 17 poor persons who were evidently not members of the Incorporation. This is proved by other items in the accounts paid under such headings as weekly poor, fortnightly poor, monthly poor, and quarterly poor, and buried by the trade. These latter were certainly members of the Incorporation. We cannot wonder at the Incorporation at that time taking an interest in the poor, because there was really no other body, except the crafts

and the church, to take such charge of the poor, for we had no poor laws until the year 1846. There were no bye-laws then, as now, against the Incorporation providing for only the poor connected with the Incorporation. Indeed, the letter of guildry may, in a manner, be said to have sanctioned what was then done, for it authorised money to be disbursed for good and pious uses; and what could savour more of a good and pious use than assisting the deserving poor in the town. But, by the present bye-laws, none but those who are members of the Incorporation can now be assisted from its funds. The accounts of 1785-86 are very fully detailed, and are very suggestive upon many points. They exhibit this drawback, however, that they do not distinguish between revenue and capital, and no stock account is given. By the old minutes the members of the Incorporation seem to have lent the Incorporation money to each other on bill—a very bad practice—which often resulted in loss, through the bills granted not being paid. The accounts, too, of 1785 show that expenditure was paid out of capital. As to the lending of money now, rule 30 of the bye-laws provides that “It shall not be competent for the Master Court to lend any portion of the funds to any of their own number”—which has proved a most salutary and useful rule.

In 1878 it was remitted to a committee—of which the writer was a member—to report as to an improved mode of keeping the collector’s books, and of stating the abstract of accounts. That committee went fully into the matter, and reported its opinion, and the Incorporation approved of the report. The abstract accounts for

the past year in the succeeding pages gives the abstract as now in use, and which is in accordance with the recommendation of this committee. The first stock account that appears in the minute books is for the year 1823. It shows the capital of the Incorporation to have then been £2,362 10s., while the stock account for the past year shows a capital of £18,071 15s. 0½d. This, we think, is abundant proof that the affairs of the Incorporation, since 1823, have been well managed and carefully husbanded; but, at the same time, it has to be remarked that this careful management has not in any way been to the disadvantage of the pensioners, who have all along, as the minutes show, been generously dealt with. The following are the accounts for 1785-86:—

CHARGE.

1785. Sept. 23.—By cash received from collector West,	£11 8 5
---	---------

FREEDOM FINES.

1786. May 12.—Alexander Cameron, son-in-law of Duncan Man, £1 13 4	
July 12.—Andrew Anderson, as having served apprenticeship,	3 15 6
June 23.—William Murray, as having served apprenticeship,	3 15 6
	<hr/> 9 4 4

APPRENTICES FOR FREEDOM.

1785. Nov. 18.—John Thomson, one,	£0 13 4
David Hamilton, one,	0 13 4
	<hr/>
Carry forward,	£1 6 8 £20 12 9

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	.	.	£1	6	8	£20	12	9
1786.	May 12.—Balance of Robert Miller's								
	booking,	.	.	0	2	4			
	James Buchanan, one,	.	.	0	13	4			
	Aug. 18.—Peter Morrison, one,	.	.	0	13	4			
								2	15 8

APPRENTICES WITHOUT FREEDOM.

May 12.—John Leighton, one for in-									
struction,	.	.	.	£0	9	2			
								0	9 2

JOURNEYMEN BOOKINGS.

1785.	Nov. 18.—Adam Allan, one,	.	.	£0	2	0			
	James Salmon, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	John Jenkins, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	John Paul, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	Andrew Buchanan, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	John M'Dougall, two,	.	.	0	4	0			
1786.	Feb. —John Jenkins, two,	.	.	0	4	0			
	William Telfer, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	Gavin Williamson, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	James Blyth, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	Daniel M'Millan, two,	.	.	0	4	0			
	Thomas M'Alpine, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	April 3.—Mushet Gilchrist, three,	.	.	0	6	0			
	May 12.—James Salmon, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	William Telfer, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	John Paul, one journey-								
	man,	.	.	0	2	0			
	Andrew Buchanan, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	William Govan, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	Peter Morrison, two,	.	.	0	4	0			
	Andrew Anderson, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	John Jenkine, two,	.	.	0	4	0			
	<i>Carry forward,</i>	.	.	£2	16	0	£23	17	7

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	.	.	£2	16	0	£23	17	7
1786.	May 12.—Thomas M'Alpine, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	Aug. 18.—John Brown, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	William Telfer, two,	.	.	0	4	0			
	John Jenkine, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	John Crie, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	Gavin Williamson, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	John M'Dougal, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
	Mushet Gilchrist, one,	.	.	0	2	0			
							3	14	0

MONEY AND INTEREST RECEIVED, VIZT.:

1785.	Nov. 4.—Received from John Gray,								
	Returned Cash,	.	.	£0	10	0			
	19.—Borrowed from John Paul,	25	0	0					
	Dec. 3.—Interest on Robert Sharp's								
	Bond of £60,	.	.	3	0	0			
	Interest on Lockhart &								
	Monteith's Bond of £60,	3	0	0					
	Interest on Andrew Lid-								
	dell's Bond of £20,	.	.	1	0	0			
	10.—William Taylor's Interest,								
	omitted last year, £100,	5	0	0					
	Interest of John Somervil's								
	Bond, £30,	.	.	1	10	0			
	14.—Interest of John Wood's								
	Bond, £50,	.	.	2	10	0			
	17.—Interest of Thomas Shed-								
	den's Bond, £120,	.	.	6	0	0			
1786.	Jan. 7.—Interest of Daniel M'Mil-								
	lan's Bond, £100,	.	.	5	0	0			
	Feb. 8.—Interest of Gilbert Shearer's								
	Bond, £50,	.	.	2	10	0			
	18.—Borrowed from Robert								
	M'Aulay,	.	.	20	0	0			
	<i>Carry forward,</i>	.	.	£75	0	0	£27	11	7

	<i>Brought forward,</i>			£75	0	0	£27	11	7
1786.	Mar. 1.—Interest of Stewart's and								
	Dining Bond, £80,			4	0	0			
	16.—Interest of John Maxwell's								
	Bond, £50,			2	10	0			
	17.—Interest of Robert Mar-								
	shal's Bond, £120,			6	0	0			
April 1.—Interest of William Lang's									
	Bond, £100,			5	0	0			
	7.—Interest of Laurance Din-								
	widdie's Bond, £20,			1	0	0			
	11.—Thomas Allason—a fine,			0	1	0			
	12.—Received part of James								
	Bryce's Bond, £100,			50	0	0			
	16.—John Good's Interest on								
	his Bond, £200,			10	0	0			
	Interest of John M'Intosh's								
	Bond, £200,			10	0	0			
	From William Lang for								
	advice about the Con-								
	veenor House,			1	10	0			
June 3.—From Jean Reid for £2 of									
	her bill when renewed from								
	29th July, 1785, to 3rd								
	June, 1786,			0	1	8½			
	26.—Interest of Thomas Park's								
	Bond, £100,			5	0	0			
	Interest of James Bryce's								
	Bond, £100,			5	0	0			
July 26.—Jenkin & Miller's Bond,									
	£100,			5	0	0			
Aug. 18.—Interest of James Muir,									
	Junr., Bond, £80,			4	0	0			
	Interest of William Tay-								
	lor's Bond, £100,			5	0	0			
<i>Carry forward,</i>				£189	2	8½	£27	11	7

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£189	2	8½	£27	11	7	.
1786. Aug. 18.—	Returned Cash from Robert Scot,		1	0	0			
Sept. 25.—	Interest of Andrew Buchanan's Bond, £100,		5	0	0			
	Interest of John Shearer's Bond, £100,		5	0	0			
	Interest of John Crie's Bond, £30,		1	10	0			
	William Craig, Cobler's 2 Year's Quarter Accounts,		0	8	0			
	Quarter Accounts,		21	4	6			
	James Muir, Senr., Interest on his Bond, £100,		5	0	0			
	James M ^o Queen's Interest on his Bill, £12,		0	12	0			
	Received from Collector Telfer for the Gold Chain,		2	15	6			
						231	12	8½
						£259	4	3½

DISCHARGE.

MONEY PAID.

1785. Sept. 16.—	Paid for the Constr House, Scot, Stark, and Russel, and carrying the Box,	£0	6	0
23.—	Paid for the Constr House, Scott, Stark, and Russell, carrying the Box, Candle, and opening Church Door,	0	7	2
Nov. 18.—	Paid for Trades' House, Scott, Stark, and Russell, carrying Box and Candle,	0	4	2
	<i>Carry forward,</i>	£0	17	4

	<i>Brought forward,</i>			£0	17	4
1786.	Feb. 17.—Paid Scott, Stark, and Rus-					
	sell, and carrying Box and					
	Candle,			0	4	2
	April 3.—Paid for Candle in Trades'					
	House,			0	0	2
	11.—Paid for Candle in Trades'					
	House,			0	0	2
	May 12.—Paid Scott, Stark, and Rus-					
	sell, and carrying Box,			0	4	0
	Aug. 18.—Paid Scott, Stark, and Rus-					
	sell, and carrying Box,			0	4	0
						£1 9 10

MONEY LENT AND PAID.

1786.	May 12.—Paid John Paul,			£25	0	0
	Paid do. interest on					
	above,			0	12	0
	June 3.—Paid Jean Reid in part of					
	her bill,			4	0	0
	Paid Jean Reid interest on					
	above,			0	9	6
	July 21.—Paid Donald M'Donald					
	interest on his bill,			1	14	6
1785.	Nov. 29.—Lent Robert Scott, which					
	he afterwards repaid on					
	8th Aug., as stated in					
	charge,			1	0	0
						32 16 0

POOR SERVED ON VISITS BY ORDER OF THE DEACON
AND MASTERS.

1785.	Sept. 30.—Widow Dixon,			£0	6	0
	Oct. 8.—Widow M'Ewan,			0	6	0
	Nov. 10.—Archibald Buchanan,			0	4	0
	26.—Widow Vassie,			0	6	0
	<i>Carry forward,</i>			£1	2	0
						£34 5 10

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	.	.	£1	2	0	£34	5	10
1786.	Jan. 11.	—Widow Graham,	.	.	0	6	0			
		13.—Robert Malcom,	.	.	0	6	0			
		24.—Widow Semple,	.	.	0	6	0			
	Feb. 6.	—Widow Graham,	.	.	0	5	0			
	Mar. 16.	—John M'Killop,	.	.	0	5	0			
		Widow Malcom,	.	.	0	6	0			
		20.—Widow Donaldson,	.	.	0	5	0			
	April 14.	—Widow M'Kean,	.	.	0	5	0			
	Sept. 14.	—John Thomson, Logie								
		Almond,	.	.	0	5	0			
		26.—Widow Rodger, by order								
		of Deacon and Masters,			0	2	0			
	Oct. 5.	—Robert Houston, by order								
		of Deacon and Masters,			0	2	0			
	Nov. 15.	—Widow M'Ewan, when								
		dying, by order of Dea-								
		con and Masters,	.	.	0	2	0			
	Aug. 18.	—Margaret Graham, when								
		dying, by order of Dea-								
		con and Masters,	.	.	0	5	0			
								4	2	0

MONTHLY POOR.

1785.	Oct. 1.	To Men,	.	.	.	£0	5	0		
	„	„ Women,	.	.	.	2	15	6		
	Dec. 1.	„ Men,	'	.	.	0	8	0		
	„	„ Women,	.	.	.	3	0	0		
1786.	Jan. 2.	„ Men,	.	.	.	0	8	0		
	„	„ Women,	.	.	.	3	0	0		
	March 1.	„ Men,	.	.	.	0	10	6		
	„	„ Women,	.	.	.	3	0	0		
	April 1.	„ Men,	.	.	.	0	10	6		
	„	„ Women,	.	.	.	3	0	0		
								£16	17	6
<i>Carry forward,</i>								£38	7	10

<i>Brought forward,</i>				£16	17	6	£38	7	10
1786.	May 1.	To Men,	.	.	.	0	10	6	
	"	" Women,	.	.	.	3	0	0	
	June 1.	" Men,	.	.	.	0	10	6	
	"	" Women,	.	.	.	3	0	0	
	July 1.	" Men,	.	.	.	0	10	6	
	"	" Women,	.	.	.	3	0	0	
	Aug. 1.	" Men,	.	.	.	0	10	6	
	"	" Women,	.	.	.	3	0	0	
	Sept. 1.	" Men,	.	.	.	0	7	6	
	"	" Women,	.	.	.	3	0	0	
							<hr/> 34 7 0		

QUARTERLY POOR.

Stevenson's Mortification.

	Nov. 18.	To Men,	.	.	.	£8	4	0	
	"	" Women,	.	.	.	12	19	0	
	Dec. 28.	" Men, Extra Service,	.	.	.	3	8	6	
	"	" Women, do.,	.	.	.	7	15	0	
1786.	Feb. 17.	" Men,	.	.	.	8	2	0	
	"	" Women,	.	.	.	13	10	0	
	May 12.	" Men,	.	.	.	5	1	6	
	"	" Women,	.	.	.	4	4	0	
	Aug. 18.	" Men,	.	.	.	5	16	0	
	"	" Women,	.	.	.	4	5	6	
	"	" Men at Deacon's Fare-							
		well,	.	.	.	2	12	6	
	"	" Women at Deacon's							
		Farewell,	.	.	.	5	14	6	
							<hr/> 81 12 6		

WEEKLY POOR.

Thos. Greenlees,	52 Weeks,	at 1s. per week,	£2	12	0
Andw. Finlayson,	52	„ „ 1s. „	2	12	0
John Scott,	52	„ „ 1s. „	2	12	0
			<hr/>		
<i>Carry forward,</i>			£7	16	0
			<hr/>		
			£154	7	4

<i>Brought forward, . . .</i>		£7 16 0	£154 7 4
James Paterson, 52 Weeks, at 1s. per week,		2 12 0	
George Morton, 52 „ „ 1s. „		2 12 0	
John Morrie, 52 „ „ 1s. „		2 12 0	
David Stevenson, 5 „ „ 1s. „		0 5 0	
J. Scot, Officer, 52 „ „ 2s. „		5 4 0	
		<hr/>	21 1 0

BURIED BY THE TRADE.

1785. Nov. 18.—Robert Boyd, . . .	£0 14 0	
Dec. 23.—John Graham, . . .	0 18 0	
1786. May 31.—Widow Fife, . . .	0 18 0	
June 8.—James Short's Wife, . . .	0 15 0	
		<hr/>
		3 5 0

EXTRA EXPENSES.

1785. Nov. 14.—Paid John Scot's Shoes, 5s. 6d.; and Stockings, 3s., . . .	£0 8 6	
Dec. 26.—Paid for a big Coat to John Scot, . . .	2 0 3	
1786. Jan. 2.—Paid John Scot his New- Year's Gift, . . .	0 2 6	
30.—Paid Making and Furnish- ing John Scot's big Coat, . . .	0 9 0	
Paid for bringing home John Jenkine's Wife from the North Country, . . .	1 10 0	
Paid for carrying Widow Forrester to Hospital, . . .	0 1 0	
Mar. 15.—Paid Mrs. Orr for Books, . . .	1 17 9	
Paid for two Bags for holding books, . . .	0 6 0	
Paid for John Scot's Shoes, 5s. 6d.; and for Stock- ings, 3s., . . .	0 8 6	
		<hr/>
<i>Carry forward, . . .</i>	£7 3 6	£178 13 4

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	. . .	£7	3	6	£178	13	4
1786.	May 4.—Paid for John Scot to drink							
	the King's health,	. . .	0	1	0			
	July 12.—Paid John Scot to his Fair,	. . .	0	2	6			
	Paid Alex. Stark do.,	. . .	0	2	6			
	Paid Convener's Officer							
	to his Fair, . . .	. . .	0	2	6			
	Sept. 12.—Paid Clerk's Fees, . . .	. . .	10	10	0			
	Paid his Lad, . . .	. . .	0	5	0			
	Paid Cast of the House, . . .	. . .	1	16	6			
	Paid my own expense							
	at do., . . .	. . .	0	2	0			
	Paid Convener's Officer, . . .	. . .	0	2	0			
							20	7 6

DEACON'S PRECEPTS.

1785.	Sept. 22.—Robert Dunsmuir, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Widow Paterson, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Margaret Alexander, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Alexander Stark, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Elizabeth Cowan, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Widow Forrester, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	James Smith, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Widow M'Kean, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Alexander Russell, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Mrs. Mitchell, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	William Selkirk, . . .	. . .	0	1	0			
	Widow Craig, . . .	. . .	0	1	0			
	Archibald M'Fadden, . . .	. . .	0	1	0			
	Alex. M'Donald, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Thomas Greenlees, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Alex. Gartshore, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Two Sailors, . . .	. . .	0	0	6			
	Robert Boyd, . . .	. . .	0	1	6			
	Widow Crawford, . . .	. . .	0	1	0			
	<i>Carry forward,</i>	. . .	£1	5	6	£199	0	10

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	.	.	£1	5	6	£199	0	10
1785. Sept. 22.—	David Stevenson,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Malcom,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Miller,	.	.	0	1	6			
	John M'Killop,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Thomas Stobo,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Paterson,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Jack,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Wood,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Thos. M'Cracken,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Jean Paul,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Catherine Buchanan,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Margaret M'Lean,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Poor Woman,	.	.	0	0	6			
	Elizabeth M'Arthur,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Janet Ferguson,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Calderhead,	.	.	0	1	6			
	John Kennedy,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Nicol,	.	.	0	1	0			
	James Hamilton,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Euphan Bell,	.	.	0	1	6			
	John Sym,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow M'Dougall,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Mary Wylie,	.	.	0	1	0			
	A poor Woman,	.	.	0	1	0			
	A poor Woman,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Barr,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Symple,	.	.	0	1	6			
	James Bryson,	.	.	0	1	6			
	A poor Woman,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Margaret Alexander,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Mathew Kelso,	.	.	0	1	0			
	A poor Family,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Wood,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Bowse,	.	.	0	1	6			
	<i>Carry forward,</i>	.	.	£3	9	0	£199	0	10

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	.	.	£3	9	0	£199	0	10
1785. Sept. 22.—	Widow Donaldson,	.	.	0	1	0			
	A poor Man,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Gray,	.	.	0	1	6			
	John Baird,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Smith,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Chalmers,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Aitken,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Three poor Sailors,	.	.	0	1	0			
	John Dykes,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Weir,	.	.	0	1	6			
	A poor Woman,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Main,	.	.	0	1	6			
	John M'Bryne,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Robert Wining,	.	.	0	1	6			
	William Paul,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Thomas Anderson,	.	.	0	1	6			
	William Kelso,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Campbell,	.	.	0	1	0			
	A poor Family,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Mitchell,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Henderson,	.	.	0	1	6			
	John Legal, one of the								
	freemen,	.	.	0	1	6			
	William Alexander,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Mushat,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Gilchrist,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Andrew Finlayson,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Kirlie,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Craig,	.	.	0	1	6			
	A poor Sailor,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Miller,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Janet Howie,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Tarbet,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Buchanan,	.	.	0	1	0			

Carry forward, . . . £5 10 0 £199 0 10

<i>Brought forward,</i> . .		£5	10	0	£199	0	10
1785. Sept. 22.—	Widow Greenshiels,	.	0	1	6		
	Widow M'Nair,	.	0	1	6		
	Two poor Men,	.	0	1	0		
	A poor Woman,	.	0	1	0		
	John Buchanan,	.	0	1	0		
	A poor Man, .	.	0	1	0		
	Widow Stewart,	.	0	1	6		
	Robert Houston,	.	0	1	6		
	A poor Man, .	.	0	1	0		
	Widow Grindlay,	.	0	1	6		
	A poor Sailor,	.	0	1	0		
	Widow Barr, .	.	0	1	6		
	Widow Bryson,	.	0	1	0		
	Widow Paterson,	.	0	1	0		
	John Scot, .	.	0	1	0		
	Robert Malcom,	.	0	1	0		
	Widow Rodger,	.	0	1	6		
	Widow Donald,	.	0	1	6		
	Widow Dixon,	.	0	1	0		
	Widow Thomson,	.	0	1	0		
	Margaret Caldwell,	.	0	1	0		
	Thomas Stobo,	.	0	1	0		
	William Lees,	.	0	1	6		
	Widow Henry,	.	0	1	0		
	Widow Fairlie,	.	0	1	0		
	A poor Woman,	.	0	1	6		
	Alexander Russell,	.	0	1	0		
	Widow Blair, .	.	0	1	0		
	Widow M'Kean,	.	0	1	6		
	Henry Nicol, .	.	0	1	0		
	Widow Malcolm,	.	0	1	0		
	James Shiels, .	.	0	1	0		
	Agnes Chalmers,	.	0	1	0		
	A poor Woman,	.	0	0	6		
<i>Carry forward,</i> . .		£7	9	0	£199	0	10

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	.	.	£7	9	0	£199	0	10
1785. Sept. 22.—	Widow Weir,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Archibald Johnston,	.	.	0	0	6			
	A poor Family,	.	.	0	1	6			
	James Bryson,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Mrs. Marwood,	.	.	0	1	6			
	A very poor Man,	.	.	0	2	0			
	Ann Catheart,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Margaret Alexander,	.	.	0	1	0			
	A poor Woman,	.	.	0	0	6			
	Widow Baird,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Mathew Kelso,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Morchie,	.	.	0	0	6			
	Thomas Stobo,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Robertson,	.	.	0	1	0			
	James Shiels,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Miller,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Jack,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Twelve poor Sailors,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Robert Turner,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Auld,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow M'Kay,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Donaldson,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow M'Kean,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Aitken,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Chalmers,	.	.	0	1	0			
	A poor Man,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Widow Bowse,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Cornelius Todd,	.	.	0	1	6			
	A poor Woman,	.	.	0	1	0			
	Two poor Sailors,	.	.	0	1	0			
	William Graham,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Smith,	.	.	0	1	6			
	A poor Family,	.	.	0	1	6			
	Widow Shanks,	.	.	0	1	6			
	<i>Carry forward,</i>	.	.	£9	9	0	£199	0	10

<i>Brought forward,</i> . .		£9	9	0	£199	0	10
1785. Sept. 22.—Widow M'Nicol,	. .	0	1	6			
Robert Dunsmuir,	. .	0	1	6			
David Robertson,	. .	0	1	6			
Bryce Kerr,	. .	0	1	6			
Widow Gray,	. .	0	1	6			
Robert Waddel,	. .	0	1	6			
Elizi Walker,	. .	0	1	6			
A poor Family,	. .	0	1	6			
William Shearer,	. .	0	1	6			
Widow Morchie,	. .	0	1	6			
Widow Mason,	. .	0	1	6			
Widow Graham,	. .	0	1	0			
Janet Reid,	. .	0	1	6			
Widow Gibson,	. .	0	1	6			
Widow Forrester,	. .	0	1	6			
James Allan,	. .	0	1	6			
James Milne,	. .	0	1	6			
A poor Family,	. .	0	1	6			
Widow Weir,	. .	0	1	6			
Three poor Sailors,	. .	0	1	0			
A poor Woman,	. .	0	1	0			
Widow M'Kay,	. .	0	1	6			
Three Sailors,	. .	0	1	0			
William Jack,	. .	0	1	6			
A poor Family,	. .	0	1	6			
A poor Woman,	. .	0	1	6			
Mary Marwood, very poor,		0	1	6			
Mary Baird,	. .	0	1	6			
John Scott,	. .	0	2	0			
A poor Family,	. .	0	2	0			
A poor Widow,	. .	0	1	0			
A distressed Family,	. .	0	1	6			
William Gray,	. .	0	1	6			
John Murie,	. .	0	1	6			
<i>Carry forward,</i> . .		£11	18	6	£199	0	10

<i>Brought forward,</i>	.	.	£11	18	6	£199	0	10
1785. Sept. 22.—A poor Family,	.	.	0	1	6			
Hugh Turnbull,	.	.	0	1	0			
						£12	1	0
						£211	1	10

Total charge,	.	.	.	.	£259	4	3½
Total discharge,	.	.	.	.	211	1	10
Balance,	.	.	.	.	£48	2	5½

JAMES BURNS.
ROBT. M'AULAY, *Clk.*

The following is the first Stock Account:—

STATE OF STOCK, 26TH MAY, 1823.

Present Rent of Property, £453 15s., valued at 14								
years' purchase, is	.	.	.	.	.	£6,352	10	0
Cash in Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	100	0	0
						£6,452	10	0

Deduct owing by the Incorporation—

Trades' House,	.	.	.	.	£1,800			
Mr. Coventry,	.	.	.	.	900			
Miss Rutherford,	.	.	.	.	400			
Mr. M'Aslane,	.	.	.	.	500			
Coopers' Incorporation,	.	.	.	.	200			
United Cordiners,	.	.	.	.	180			
St. Hugh Society,	.	.	.	.	110			
						£4,090	0	0
						£2,362	10	0

INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS, GLASGOW.

COLLECTOR'S ABSTRACT, 1881-82.

No. I.—Revenue Account.

RECEIPTS.

	1881-82.	1880-81.
Quarterly Accounts,	£9 8 2	£10 18 10
Gorbals Lands, Share of Cast, . .	268 10 0	307 0 0
Interest from Investments, . . .	421 10 0	421 10 0
Interest on Deposit Receipts, . .	20 18 4	17 1 2
Entry-Moneys,	83 7 8	5 9 2
Interest on Bank Account, . . .	3 2 5	4 10 5
Incorporation's Proportion of Surplus		
Rents, Trades' Hall,	4 11 5	4 10 3
Sums received for Members' Cards, .	0 5 0	0 7 6
Income Tax recovered,	0 0 0	20 8 11
	<u>£811 13 0</u>	<u>£791 16 3</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	1881-82.	1880-81.
Pensions,	£359 18 6	£369 0 0
Precepts,	185 10 0	205 10 0
Salaries,	35 0 0	35 0 0
School Fees,	10 4 9	17 7 9
Income Tax,	8 16 0	10 10 6
Donations and Subscriptions, . .	16 16 0	16 16 0
Funeral Allowances,	20 0 0	9 0 0
Law Expenses,	4 15 0	3 11 1
Collecting Feu-duties, etc., . . .	4 2 6	4 2 6
Advertising, Stationery, and Printing,	11 15 0	29 6 7
Postages and Miscellaneous, . . .	14 8 0	12 18 4
New Medal and Chain,	0 0 0	57 0 0
Carry forward,	<u>£671 5 9</u>	<u>£770 2 9</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	£671	5	9	£770	2	9
Balance, being excess of Receipts over						
Expenditure,	140	7	3	21	13	6
	£811	13	0	£791	16	3

No. II.—Cash Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from previous Collector,	£12	12	5½
Drawn from Union Bank,	915	10	0
Receipts per Revenue Account,	811	13	0
Total Dr. side, per Cash Book,	£1,739	15	5½

EXPENDITURE.

Lodged in Union Bank,	£1,055	16	3
Do. do. Interest,	3	2	5
Expenditure, per Revenue Account,	671	5	9
Balance in Collector's hands,	9	11	0½
Total Cr., per Cash Book,	£1,739	15	5½

No. III.—Stock Account, 1881-82.

Gorbals Lands, 22½ years' purchase,	£7,042	10	
Ground Annual, Property, Sandyford Place,	1,012	10	0
„ „ Dowanhill,	675	0	0
„ „ Govan Road,	614	5	0
„ „ Buchanan Street,	1,540	0	0
„ „ Shamrock Street,	632	10	0
Bond, „ Bearsden,	1,000	0	0
„ „ Merchiston, Edinburgh,	700	0	0
„ „ Shawlands,	1,800	0	0
„ „ Woodlands Road,	1,300	0	0
„ „ Dundas Street,	120	0	0
Carry forward,	£16,436	15	0

Brought forward,	£16,436	15	0
Value of Shares, Trades' House Buildings, as in			
Trades' House Books,	247	15	5
Cash on Deposit Receipt with Magistrates and			
Council (Police),	500	0	0
Cash in Union Bank on Deposit Account,	300	0	0
,, on Current Account,	177	13	7
Debenture Bond, Girvan and Portpatrick Railway, *400	0	0	0
Cash in Collector's hands,	9	11	0½
Amount of Stock, 1881-82,	£18,071	15	0½
Amount of Stock, 1880-81,	17,931	7	9½
Increase,	£140	7	3

* *Note*.—No Interest has been received on this sum since 1878.

SAMUEL MARKS, *Collector*.

145 Great Eastern Road,
GLASGOW, 12th September, 1882.

We, the Auditors appointed to examine the Accounts of the Incorporation of Cordiners, Glasgow, for the year 1881-82, have carefully examined the intronmissions of Samuel Marks, the Collector, as entered in his Cash Book and subsidiary Books, and checked the same with the vouchers, and found the whole correctly stated, the balance due by the Collector being Nine Pounds Eleven Shillings and One Halfpenny, and we have seen the security writs in the hands of the Clerk. We have also examined the Abstract as prepared by the Collector, and found it correctly set forth.

ROBERT PATERSON, *Auditor*.

JAMES Y. MERRY, *Auditor*.

A. H. EWING, *Auditor*.

GLASGOW, 12th September, 1882.

These old accounts contain matter for reflection. The sea-faring trade seems to have been in a depressed state about 1785-86, or the deacon must have had a great

repute for giving sympathy and aid to sailors. There could not have been many Clyde ships at that period, for the whole harbour revenue in 1786 was only £1,986. Those accounts show that twenty-seven seamen got aid on precepts granted by the deacon, although it must be admitted that the sum paid individually was but small. Though it appears small to us, the necessaries of life were at that time greatly cheaper, and consequently a shilling then went a great deal farther than now. The curious thing is that if one sailor went alone he got a shilling, while if two, three, four, or twelve went together each lot got only a shilling. It seems to have been a shilling all round for each lot. The sailors must have been rather simple, as by making their applications singly they might have got a shilling a-piece. Another curious entry is the payment of sums to persons "when dying." Other entries appear as to the expense of carrying the deacon's box. Three men are charged for on each occasion—this we suppose would be for two to carry the box and one to act as guard and protector. Twopence is charged for candles at the meetings. No doubt the members would require light then as now, but the question is how much light did the twopence worth of dips afford. The Incorporation seems to have been kind to its officer, the name then being as now—John Scot. The Incorporation not only paid £2 9s. 3d. for the cloth and making of Mr. Scot's big coat, but it also paid 5s. 6d. for his shoes and 3s. for his stockings, besides giving him money to drink the King's health, and for his faring at the New-Year and at Glasgow Fair.

CHAPTER XX.

ACQUISITION OF GORBALS LANDS—INTEREST OF
CORDINERS AND OTHERS THEREIN.

It will be observed from the abstract accounts of the Incorporation of Cordiners, as given in the preceding chapter, that there is an item stated on the revenue side of the abstract for 1881-82 of £268 10s. as the share pertaining to the Incorporation of the cast of the Gorbals lands.

The history connected with the acquisition of the Gorbals lands will be dealt with in the succeeding pages of this chapter, in as short a way as the circumstance of the case will permit of. It is thought that there could not be a better case on record, showing the remarkable increase in the value of land in and around Glasgow, than that of the lands purchased by the City of Glasgow on behalf of itself—Hutchesons' Hospital and the Trades' House and Incorporations. These lands were divided between these bodies, as will be fully explained in the succeeding pages.

That cast is the annual revenue derived from the feus of the Gorbals lands belonging to the Trades' House and to eleven of the Incorporated Trades in the shares or proportions in the following half-yearly schemes of division. These schemes are taken from the published accounts of the Trades' House for the past year, and show the amount of shares held by the Trades' House and each of the eleven Incorporations, with the annual produce paid to each, after deduction of expenses:—

GOREALS LANDS.

SCHEME OF DIVISION OF £1,960 15/, BEING BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR DIVISION OF FEU-DUTIES, AFTER DEDUCTING EXPENSES OF THE FACTOR'S INTROMISSIONS, TILL 19TH JANUARY, 1882.

	Stock originally contributed.	Proportion.	£63 5/ a Share.	Receipt for Payment.
The Trades' House,	8,000 Merks.	8/31	£506	0
The Incorporation of Hammermen,	2,000 "	2/31	126	10
" Tailors,	6,000 "	6/31	379	10
" Cordiners,	2,000 "	2/31	126	10
" Maltmen,	6,000 "	6/31	379	10
" Weavers,	1,000 "	1/31	63	5
" Bakers,	500 "	1/62	31	12
" Skimmers,	2,000 "	2/31	126	10
" Wrights,	1,000 "	1/31	63	5
" Coopers,	1,000 "	1/31	63	5
" Fleshers,	1,000 "	1/31	63	5
" Masons,	500 "	1/62	31	12
	31,000 Merks.	31/31	£1,960	15
			0	0

SCHEME OF DIVISION OF £2,201, BEING BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR DIVISION OF FEU-DUTIES, AFTER
DEDUCTING EXPENSES OF THE FACTOR'S INTROMISSIONS, TILL 10TH JULY, 1882.

	Stock originally contributed.	Propor- tion.	£71 a Share.	Receipt for Payment.
The Trades' House,	8,000 Merks.	8/31	£568	Hugh Kennedy, Collector.
The Incorporation of Hammermen,	2,000 "	2/31	142	William Boyd, Collector.
" Tailors,	6,000 "	6/31	426	John Wingate, Collector.
" Cordiners,	2,000 "	2/31	142	Samuel Marks, Collector.
" Maltmen,	6,000 "	6/31	426	A. Malloch Bayne, Collector.
" Weavers,	1,000 "	1/31	71	George Younger, Collector.
" Bakers,	500 "	1/62	35	Alex. Currie, Collector.
" Skippers,	2,000 "	2/31	142	John S. Osborne, Collector.
" Wrights,	1,000 "	1/31	71	William Lightbody, Collector.
" Coopers,	1,000 "	1/31	71	Edmond B. Paterson, Collector.
" Fleshers,	1,000 "	1/31	71	Alex. Thomson, Collector.
" Masons,	500 "	1/62	55	Thomas Mason, Collector.
	31,000 Merks.	31/31	£2,201	
			0	

The particulars connected with the acquisition of the Gorbals lands and their management are as follows:—Sir Robert Douglas, with consent of Dame Susannah Douglas, his wife, in 1640, disposed to the provost, bailies, and councillors of Glasgow, the six-pound land of old extent of Gorbals and Brigend, with the coals and coal-heughs, lying within the said bounds, the Tower, fortalice, Manor Place, houses, biggings, yards, orchyards, tenands, tenandries, service of free tenants, and all parts, pendicles, and pertinents of the same whatsoever; together with all and hail the heritable office of bailliary and justiciary within the said bounds, with all privileges and liberties whatsoever belonging thereunto, in trust for behoof of the council and community of Glasgow, to the extent of one-fourth part; of the hospital called Hutchesons' Hospital, and of the poor placed and to be placed within the same, to the extent of two-fourth parts; and of the hospital called Crafts' Hospital, for the last just hail fourth part thereof.

By a contract, dated 9th March, 1650, entered into between the magistrates and town council of Glasgow on the one part, and the deacon convener of the trades, and the deacons of certain individual incorporated trades of Glasgow of the other part, it appears that the one-fourth part of the said lands and others held in trust for the Trades' House was parcelled out and divided, as underwritten, viz. :—"The said deacon convener and twelve deacons of crafts, including the visitor of the maltmen, as one of the twelve, for the use of the hospital, in eight thirty-one parts. The deacon of the tailors and masters, in six thirty-one parts. The deacon of the hammermen

and masters, in two thirty-one parts. The deacon of the cordiners and masters, in two thirty-one parts. The visitor of the maltmen and masters, in six thirty-one parts. The deacon of the skinners and masters, in two thirty-one parts. The deacon of the weavers and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the wrights and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the fleshers and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the coopers and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the bakers and masters, in one-half of one thirty-one part. And the deacon of the masons and masters, in one-half of one thirty-one part."

The Act of the Scottish parliament, 1661, chap. 235, ratified and approved of the foresaid disposition granted by Sir Robert Douglas, to be holden of the deceased noble Prince Esme Duke of Lennox and Earl of Richmond, superior thereof, in feu, farm, fee, and heritage.

The magistrates of Glasgow, with concurrence of Hutchesons' Hospital, and the deacon-convener and crafts, leased the minerals, shortly after they acquired the lands, to Patrick Bryce; and he, under that lease, worked the coal. The minute of parliament, dated 3rd April, 1661, states that, "A petition was presented by James Bell, merchant in Glasgow, setting forth that certain lands belonging to him on the marches of the lands of Gorbals belonging to the town of Glasgow, where there is a coal work farmed out by the magistrates thereof to Patrick Bryce; and that the said Patrick Bryce had entered the petitioner's ground and worked his coal, and obstinately refused to allow a visitation, threatening, if any one would go down, to cut the cords, and that he had

maliciously drowned the coalwork, to the utter ruin of the petitioner's intended work. The Lords of the Articles reported their opinion that a commission should be issued to inquire into that complaint." No trace can be found of the inquiry by this commission.

The whole of the lands were possessed by the Town Council, Hutchesons' Hospital, the Trades' House, and the eleven incorporations, as joint property, until 1790. During a considerable part of this period, the coal in the lands continued to be worked by lessees and the rents and revenues were divided in the above-mentioned proportions. Meetings appear to have taken place pretty regularly to examine the accounts of the coal lordships and the surface rents, and to adjust their division. Certain pints of brandy consumed at the meetings appear to have been duly charged to the Trades' House.

In 1788 the parties interested agreed to divide the surface, and to reserve the coal, as joint property ; and by deed of submission, dated 31st December, 1788, and 24th February, 1789, they referred to Robert Graham, Esq. of Lambhill, John Bogle, farmer at Bogleshole, William Hamilton at Barrachney, and Nicol Baird, farmer at Kelvinhead, "judges' arbiters, mutually elected, the valuation of the surface, and the division of the surface of the foresaid lands, as nearly as possible into four equal parts, having all due regard and consideration to the situation, quality, and quantity of the said lands ; but reserving always the whole coal and other minerals, of whatever kind, in the said lands, which are not to fall under the valuation and division, but are to be, and remain *pro indiviso* property, and belong to the proprietors aforesaid."

These arbiters valued each parcel of the lands separately, and afterwards “divided and laid off the same into four parts, as equal in quantity, quality, and value as they could;” and the parties having drawn for the lots, by direction, and in presence of the arbiters, lots first and second were drawn by the preceptor and patrons of Hutchesons’ Hospital; lot third was drawn for the Trades’ House of Glasgow; and lot fourth was drawn for the community of the city of Glasgow. The arbiters decided, that in order to put the said several lots on an equal footing in point of value, the preceptor and patrons of Hutchesons’ Hospital, as having drawn lots first and second, should pay to the deacon-convener and collector of the Trades’ House, as having drawn lot third, £34 os. 2¼d., and to the lord provost and magistrates of the city of Glasgow, as having drawn lot fourth, £172 4s. 6¾d. This decree arbitral is dated 15th October and 11th November, 1789.

By another submission, dated 12th October, 1789, those parties referred to Archibald Grahame, banker in Glasgow; John Millar, professor of law in the college of Glasgow; and John Wilson, junior, writer in Glasgow, to fix the price which the magistrates and town council of Glasgow should pay for the superiority of the whole barony, with the right of bailiary and justiciary, which it was agreed should be vested in them; and those arbiters, by their decree arbitral, dated 8th January, 1795, decided that the magistrates and council of Glasgow should pay to Hutchesons’ Hospital and the Trades’ House, as the price and value of their three-fourth parts of the superiority, with the right of jurisdiction of bailiary and justiciary, and the feu-duties and casualties of the

village of Gorbals, £1,200 : whereof £500 should be paid to Hutchesons' Hospital, and £250 to the Trades' House, with interest from Whitsunday, 1789 ; and that the remaining £450 should be paid to that hospital and the Trades' House in the same proportions, unless the magistrates and council should, on or before Whitsunday, 1796, sell by public auction as much of the superiority as was requisite to make two freehold qualifications to vote for the representative of the county of Lanark in parliament ; in which case they should retain the £450, and in place thereof pay Hutchesons' Hospital and the Trades' House three-fourth parts of the price obtained for the superiority so sold.

The magistrates and council did not sell the superiority until about 1829, when they sold as much as yielded two county votes, and obtained £3,204 for it from Lord Douglas ; which sum was paid on 5th March, 1830, little more than twelve months before the Reform Act was passed, which Act made that superiority valueless.

By disposition, dated 1st June, 1792, the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow, in implement of the decret arbitral dividing the surface, disposed to James M'Lchese, deacon-convener of the trades of Glasgow, and John Gordon, collector of the Trades' House thereof, and their successors in office, in trust for behoof of the Trades' House, and the different deacons and masters of the several Incorporations, thereafter mentioned, in the different proportions thereafter specified, that part of the lands which lies between the river Clyde on the north ; lot second, belonging to Hutchesons' Hospital, on the south ; the line of Bridge Street and Eglinton

Street, long since laid off, on the east ; and the Shield's Burn and lot fourth, belonging to the magistrates and council of Glasgow, on the west. This part was disposed in four separate lots, specially described, extending to seventy-eight acres, three roods, and fourteen falls, old Scotch measure, along with the just and equal one-fourth share *pro indiviso* of the whole coal in the said six-pound land, and all other minerals of whatever kind. This disposition declares that it "was granted in trust always for behoof of the deacon-convener and deacons of crafts of the City of Glasgow, including therein the visitor of the maltmen, for the use of the said Trades' Hospital, to the extent of eight thirty-one parts ; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the Incorporation of Tailors in Glasgow, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent of six thirty-one parts ; and for behoof of the visitor and master of the Incorporation of Maltmen, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent of six thirty-one parts ; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the Incorporation of Hammermen, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent of two thirty-one parts ; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the Incorporation of Cordiners, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent of two thirty-one parts ; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the Incorporation of Skinners, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent of two thirty-one parts ; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the Incorporation of Weavers, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent of one thirty-one part ; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the Incorporation of Wrights, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent

of one thirty-one part; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the Incorporation of Fleshers, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent of one thirty-one part; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the Incorporation of Coopers, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent of one thirty-one part; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the Incorporation of Bakers, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent of one-half of one thirty-one part; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the Incorporation of Masons, in name of the said Incorporation, to the extent of one-half of one thirty-one part."

Instrument of sasine was expedite under this disposition, and registered in the Particular Register of Sasines, 10th July, 1792. On 30th June, 1790, the 'Trades' House resolved that the lands should be feued by roup, at the upset feu-duty of £10 for each Scotch acre. In 1791 the House laid off streets through that part of the lands apportioned to them, dividing it into compartments, these being subdivided into building steadings, according to a plan prepared by John Gardener, land surveyor. Under an arrangement with Hutchesons' Hospital, Eglinton Street and Bridge Street were laid off, along the east boundary, from the Broomielaw Bridge to the Pollokshaws Road; and in 1791 the 'Trades' House and Incorporations commenced to feu steadings for building, at the price of 1s. 6d. a square yard, the ground of the streets not being charged to the feuar. This price was increased from time to time till it reached £1 5s. a square yard.

On 13th April, 1798, a committee of the 'Trades' House was appointed to act along with a committee of the Town

Council "to ascertain the excrescence of the output of the Gorbals coal, with power to appoint a skilled person to inspect the works, and report if the coal is wrought in terms of the tack."

The price originally paid by the Trades' House and Incorporations, as their one-fourth share of the whole price paid to Sir Robert Douglas in 1640, was thirty-one thousand merks, equal to £1,743 13s. sterling.

The Trades' House and Incorporations received £1,692 12s. 6d. from the proprietors of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal, in 1814, for two acres one rood and thirty-six falls of the lands taken for the purpose of making the canal, and £732 10s. further in 1823 for 3,257 square yards, taken for increasing the company's accommodation. For those sums the Trades' House and Incorporations took payment in shares of the stock of the company; and those shares became worthless, through the total failure of that enterprise. But there was a reservation in the conveyances to the canal company that, if the canal and relative works were disused, the ground should revert to the sellers at the price paid for it. When the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company went to Parliament, in 1881, to discontinue the canal and make a railway on its site, the House and the Incorporations opposed the bill, but the House of Lords decided against the reserved rights of the Trades' House and the eleven Incorporations.

In 1829 the Trades' House and Incorporations received £10,000 from the trustees for improving the navigation of the Clyde, for the ground which lay between Clyde Place, on the south; the river, on the north; the bridge,

on the east ; and West Street, on the west. This ground is now occupied by the south wharf of the Glasgow Harbour, from the Bridge of Glasgow to West Street.

In 1831 the steadings which had been feued yielded feu-duties to the amount of £1,769 11s. 9d., the highest price obtained having been 3s. 6d. a square yard.

Between 1831 and 1856 the whole of the unfeued ground was feued, the last feus effected being ten steadings. The lowest price taken during this period was 8s., and the highest obtained 25s. a square yard. These amounted to £64,127 1s. 8d., converted into feu-duties amounting to £3,206 7s. 1d. Those feu-duties, added to the amount payable in 1831, makes £4,975 18s. 10d. of feu-duties.

Every yard of the seventy-eight acres, three roods, and fourteen falls conveyed to the Trades' House, as their one-fourth part of the Gorbals lands, has therefore long since been sold or feued.

The prices obtained for the portions sold amounted to £12,425 2s. 6d., and the feu-duties for the parts feued between 1791 and 1856 amount to £4,975 18s. 10d., payable some yearly, others half-yearly, and all well secured. Double feu-duty is payable each nineteenth year, for greater part of the lots feued, in full of all casualties of superiority.

These are really most remarkable returns for the price of £1,743 13s., advanced by the Trades' House and Incorporations in 1640; and the fact that prices rose from 3s. 6d. to 8s. a square yard in 1832, and between that year and 1856 to 25s., producing those feu-duties, are proofs of the rapid growth of Glasgow, subsequent

to the reform of the House of Commons in 1831, the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly, the reform of the municipal corporations, and the repeal of the corn laws, which followed those other great measures.

The purchase and no doubt the very successful management of these lands have proved a great source of wealth to the Trades' House and Incorporations of Glasgow.

At a meeting of the Trades' House, on 18th August, 1789, the deacon-convener represented that the lands and barony of Gorbals had been divided by the arbiters; and the House resolved that the convener and late convener, and a member to be appointed by each of the Incorporations interested, should form a committee for the general management of the part allocated to the Trades' House and Incorporations.

The management of feuing the lands remained in a committee so constituted, along with the collector of the Trades' House, who was appointed, under minute of 21st August, 1827. This committee is styled "The delegates on the Gorbals lands," and is now composed of the deacon-convener and collector of the House, the late convener and late collector, and one delegate elected yearly by each of the Incorporations of Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, and Masons—fifteen in number.

By resolution of 5th August, 1831, the clerk of the Trades' House was appointed clerk to those delegates, and also their factor for collecting the feu-duties.

There is a standing committee of the delegates for examining the factor's accounts; and the delegates meet in January and July half-yearly to examine those accounts,

and the report by the committee thereon. The delegates thereafter adjust a scheme of division of the feu-duties betwixt the House and Incorporations interested, and the sum due to each is paid over to the several collectors generally on the following day ; each of the latter sign the scheme in the sederunt book, in acknowledgment of the share having been paid, and receive a memorandum of the sum paid, as a voucher in accounting with his Incorporation. This is called "the cast of the Gorbals lands."



CHAPTER XXI.

SKETCH OF ERECTION OF TRADES' HOUSE BUILDINGS—
INTEREST OF CORDINERS THEREIN.

As the Incorporation of Cordiners has an interest along with the 'Trades' House, and the other thirteen Incorporations, in the 'Trades' Hall and Buildings in Glassford Street, it may be of interest to our readers to give a short sketch of their erection, the uses to which they are applied, meetings held, cost of the buildings, and the proportion of stock held by each Incorporation in the cost as fixed in 1841.

It appears that during the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries, the 'Trades' House held its meetings in the almshouse, denominated the trades' hospital. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the meetings were frequently held in the Tron Church, or its session-house, although sometimes in the trades' hospital; and near the close of the century the meetings generally took place in the session-house of that church. The Incorporations also held their general meetings, at first in the trades' hospital, occasionally in the Tron Church session-house, which gradually became the more convenient place of meeting; and for this use of the session-house one shilling and sixpence was paid at every meeting. The committees of the 'Trades' House and the deacons and masters of the Incorporations generally met in taverns to perform their business.

On 8th June, 1791, the 'Trades' House resolved to build a hall, and purchased from William Horn, wright in Glasgow,

a lot of ground, extending one hundred feet from north to south, and eighty-five feet nine inches from east to west, being part of the garden behind the dwelling-house in Trongate Street which had belonged to Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, and had been purchased by Mr. Horn from the trustees of John Glassford, late merchant. The minute of sale recites that Mr. Horn proposed "to take down the dwelling-house, and form a street of sixty feet in breadth, to run from Trongate to Ingram Street, in or near the centre of the ground he had so purchased," to be called Great Glassford Street. The lot of ground purchased by the Trades' House was situated on the west side of the proposed street, and its price was twenty shillings a square yard, and amounted to £952 15s. 6d. The value of the ground now would amount to fully twenty times the sum paid for it.

The disposition to this ground was granted on 15th May, 1792, by Mr. Horn in favour of "James M'Lehose and John Gardner, deacon-convener and collector of the Trades' House, and to their successors in office, in trust for the use and behoof of the Trades' House, and the Incorporations of Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Barbers, and Bonnet-makers and Dyers, in proportion to the several sums which each had advanced, or should in future advance, to the Trades' House towards payment of the price, and the expense of building the proposed hall." The instrument of sasine, under this disposition, is recorded in the burgh register of sasines, 29th May, 1792.

By disposition, dated 24th July, 1794, Mr. Horn, in respect of £100 paid to him, disposed to the then

deacon-convener and collector of the Trades' House, in trust as aforesaid, a right of passage or entry from Great Glassford Street to the ground behind the Trades' Hall, through the steading belonging to him, situated on the south side of the hall, six feet wide, and ten feet high ; under reservation of right to build over, and to have a cellar under, that entry. The instrument of sasine under this disposition is recorded in the burgh register of sasines on 26th August, 1794.

Plans of the proposed buildings were prepared by three architects ; and a probable estimate was submitted, showing that the "cost of the site and building might amount to £3,300." On 24th August, 1791, the Trades' House selected the plan of Mr. Adams, and remitted the matter for the consideration of the several Incorporations.

A subscription was opened by the Incorporations towards defraying the expense of the building. The foundation-stone was laid on 9th September, 1791, and the building was completed in 1794, in conformity with Mr. Adams' plans. The building consisted of shops on the street floor, with vaults underneath ; a hall above the shops of seventy feet by thirty-five, and twenty-three feet in height to the ceiling, and thirty-one feet to the top of the dome ; two large rooms above the hall, and five small rooms in other parts of the building, for meetings of the Master Courts of the Incorporations, and of Committees of the House. The first meeting of the House in the new hall took place on 17th September, 1794.

In 1808 the House expended from its own funds £1,197 7s. 3d. in building a hall, forty-one feet by twenty, and fifteen feet in height, on the vacant ground

in rear of the north end of the principal building, with a large school-room, forty feet by twenty, above it.

On 13th November and 5th December, 1808, Mr. William Clark, of Kerse, authorised the House to make an entry from the hall buildings into the street or lane laid out and formed by him, from Virginia Street, eastward into the said buildings, and to use that street or lane freely.

On 13th November and 5th December, 1808, the thanks of the House were voted to Mr. Clark for this gift, to be delivered in a gold snuff-box, of the value of twenty guineas; and, on 13th February, 1809, Mr. Clark, in his answer, stated that his father and grandfather had been deacon-convener.

The rents of the shops, and the sums paid for the use of the halls, by other parties than the House and the Incorporations, and their committees and Master Courts, are received by the collector, and are now annually divided among the 'Trades' House and Incorporations according to their respective contributions.

On 6th September, 1809, a handsome, beautiful, and artistic chair for the deacon-convener, ornamented with fifteen shields of gilt silver, engraved with the arms of the House, and of each of the fourteen Incorporations, was completed and placed in the hall in 1819. An engraving of these arms is given at page 90. The members of the House dined together on 14th September of that year to commemorate this event. When her present Majesty visited Glasgow, on 14th August, 1849, the college authorities obtained the loan of this chair for the fore-hall of the old college in High Street, for the reception given on that occasion by them to the Queen.

On 18th November, 1822, a large gasalier, which cost £228 4s. 5d., was put up in the hall.

On 19th May, 1826, the Trades' House accepted from the subscribers the portrait, by Graham, of Mr. William M'Tyre, a late deacon-convener, and put it up in the hall. Mr. M'Tyre was a member of the Incorporation of Cordiners, and is specially referred to in a previous chapter as the president of the "Partick Duck Club," which held its meetings at "The Bunhouse" inn.

On 16th November, 1837, a proposal was made to build kitchen accommodation on the vacant ground in rear of the south end of the principal building. Estimates having been obtained, amounting to £594 4s., the House resolved to proceed with the erection. This scheme extended; and plans by Mr. David Hamilton having been obtained, along with relative estimates, amounting to £1,521, the Trades' House, in accordance with a report from its committee, approved of those plans and estimates, and resolved to proceed with the work.

On 16th December, 1847, vaults underneath to be placed in the building were afterwards proposed; and the committee resolved to excavate and arch over for vaults the whole area of the new building.

This additional building was completed in October, 1838. It consists of a large kitchen, thirty-four feet by twenty-five, on the ground floor, and vaults underneath; a saloon, forty feet by twenty-five, and nineteen feet nine in height above it, connected with the great hall; and a large additional school-room, forty feet by twenty-five, and eighteen feet six in height, above the saloon. This school-room is now disused as such in consequence of the abolition of the Trades' School.

One of the small rooms in the original building was converted into a fireproof room, having two wall safes for the House, and one wall safe for each of the incorporated trades, each safe being secured by an iron door, and the whole enclosed by an additional iron door on the entrance into the room.

On 30th August, 1841, a committee of the Trades' House having reported upon the state of the intromissions with the rents of the hall buildings from 1825 till Whitsunday, 1840, recommended that the amount of the shares falling to the several Incorporations of the surplus rents, along with interest thereon, should be divided among the Incorporations and added to their stock in the buildings as at Whitsunday, 1840; and declared the following to be the stock of the Trades' House and Incorporations severally in those buildings at that date, viz. :—

	Sum advanced in 1791.	Share of Rents from 1825 to 1840.	Share of Stock at Whitsunday, 1840.
The Trades' House,	£4,000 0 0	...	£7,480 15 10
The Hammermen,	203 14 11	£44 2 11	247 17 10
The Tailors,.....	509 8 8	110 7 8	619 16 4
The Cordiners,.....	203 12 11	44 2 6	247 15 5
The Maltmen,	611 4 2	132 8 8	743 12 10
The Weavers,	334 6 4	72 8 10	406 15 2
The Bakers,	305 12 1	66 4 5	371 16 6
The Skinners,	168 0 2	36 8 2	204 8 4
The Wrights,	356 11 0	77 5 2	433 16 2
The Coopers,	71 16 2	15 11 3	87 7 5
The Fleshers,	203 14 11	44 2 11	247 17 10
The Masons,	61 2 6	13 4 11	74 7 5
The Gardeners,	50 18 8	11 0 11	61 19 7
The Barbers,	101 17 1	22 1 7	123 18 8
The Dyers,	25 19 1	5 12 7	31 11 8
	£7,207 18 8	£695 2 6	£11,383 17 0

The Trades' House, by minute of 30th August, 1841, approved of the above apportionment of the stock, and ordered that the accounts of the rents of the buildings in Glassford Street should in future be kept separate from the account of the funds of the House, and engrossed and preserved in a separate ledger or account book.

By minute of the Trades' House of 26th January, 1843, it is provided that the buildings should thereafter be under the management of a committee, to consist of the convener, collector, late convener, and late collector, and fourteen members of the House, one to be elected by each of the fourteen Incorporations, at a general meeting, and to be returned along with the return of members to the House.

By minute of the Trades' House of 8th September, 1843, it is provided that the names of all the conveners should be painted on canvas, agreeably to Mr. Hamilton's plan, and put up in the large hall.

By minute of the Trades' House of 2nd October, 1855, it is provided that each incorporation which should hold general meetings of the trade, or meetings of their Master Court, or of any committee whatever, of either the trade or Master Court, in any of the halls or rooms of the buildings in Glassford Street, exceeding seven in number, during any one year, shall pay 2s. 6d. for each meeting exceeding that number, in order to pay for the gas and coal consumed, and the other costs incurred by that excess of meetings.

By subsequent minutes the committee on the buildings revised and enacted the following scale of charges for the halls :—

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR THE HALLS.

	For Large Hall.		For Saloon.		For Low Hall.		For Sewing-room and Upper Room.		For Kitchen.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
For preaching on Sunday,	1	5	0	0	0	10	0			
For meetings for religious and charitable purposes,	1	6	0	0	0	9	0			
For meetings for other purposes during the day—										
For the first hour,	1	5	0	1	0	0	0			
For every additional hour, or part of an hour,	0	4	0	0	4	0	0			
For similar meetings during the evening,	3	3	0	1	0	0	10	0		
For soirees,	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	15	0	15/ 10/ 8/
For dinner parties,	4	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	20/ 15/ 10/
For balls and concerts,	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	15	0	
For public sales of paintings, crystal, new furniture, or other articles not likely to injure the halls,	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	15	0	
Gas for each hour,	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	£0 0 9

Meetings of any incorporation, or master court, or committee thereof, exceeding seven during the year, two shillings and sixpence for each meeting.

The above rates include all charges for placing and removing seats, cleaning the halls, and the officer's trouble; but do not include tradesmen's charges for fitting up platforms, tables, &c.

When meetings are prolonged after twelve o'clock midnight, the officer shall be paid 2s. for every hour, or part of an hour, for attending after that time.

CHAPTER XXII.

DEACON'S BOX—INVENTORY OF CONTENTS—CORDINERS'
BELLS—AND ALBUM OF DEACONS.

IN early times there were no banks, and the funds and documents of the Incorporation were kept in a large charter chest called the "Deacon's Box." This box had for greater security two locks, the keys of which were, as they still are, kept by two separate persons—these persons being the two goudies. The deacon appoints the deacon's goudie and the Incorporation the Trades' goudie. The deacon had simply the honour of being custodier of the box, and it necessarily followed that the funds were very secure, as the deacon and the two key keepers had always to be present when the box was opened. Banking facilities and safes have long since rendered the box unnecessary except for holding relics of bygone days. The seals of cause and all the title-deeds and security writs of the Incorporation are in the possession of Mr. R. P. Lamond, writer, the clerk to the Incorporation. The following is an inventory of the contents of the Deacon's Box, viz. :—

"INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS.

"Inventory of Contents of 'Deacon's Box,' as carefully looked over by Deacon Paterson and Goudies Brown and Gilchrist, and Lochore, tertius, deacon.
—13th December, 1869.

"Ross' Bond to the Cordiners, 1686. Particulars and Agreements in reference to Blackfaulds.

“Articles of Sasine, marked Nos. 1 to 18 on right hand corner, such number having no reference to dates or indorsements. Acts of Council, marked Nos. 1 to 7 on right hand corner, such number having no reference to dates or indorsements. Agreements between the Corporation of Cordiners and the Shoemakers of Gorbals. Receipts and Acknowledgments previous to 1678.

“Professor Davidson’s Award in Submission between the Incorporation and James M’Farlane, 26th January, 1832.

“Receipts, Bonds, and Bills, 1678 to 1810.

“Extract Minutes of Trades’ House.

“Accounts connected with Stockwell property—processes at law, and documents in reference thereto.

“Discharges and Decrees 1707 to 1806.

“Receipts, Bonds, and sundry law papers, 1603 to 1754.

“Bond—the Incorporation of Cordiners to the Trades’ House, 1823.

“Form of oath.

“Collector’s discharged accounts.

“Old indentures.

“Discharges and acknowledgments.

“Decree—1st 4 trades of the convenery against the other 10 trades, 1777.

“Memorial from the tailors as to mortcloth.

“Various ancient papers and two old bank books.

“Confession of Faith, signed by a number of adherents, on parchment.

“Old coins, &c.

“Incorporation seal. (*NOTE.—This is an old die for printing.*)

“Incorporation stamp hammer.

“Made this thirteenth day of December, Eighteen hundred and sixty-nine years, and reported to the Master Court of the Incorporation by

(Signed) “MATT. PATERSON, *Deacon.*

“JAMES BROWN.

“JAMES GILCHRIST, jun.

“ROBERT LOCHORE, *tertius.*”

The Incorporation owns three hand bells. No. 1 is inscribed, “The gift of Deacon John Jenkins to the Incorporation of Cordiners in Glasgow, 1788.” No. 2 is inscribed, “Incorporation of Cordiners, 1794.” No. 3 is inscribed, “Given by Col. Charles Walker, of the 1st Regt., Lanarkshire Local Militia, to Mr. John Craig (for the third time), present Deacon of the Incorporation of Cordiners in Glasgow, for the use and behoof of the Trade, and in token of respect to the Deacon and regard to the Craft.—Glasgow, 2nd August, 1815.”

The deacons' album is inscribed, “Album—the cartes de visite of the Deacons of the Incorporation of Cordiners, Glasgow,—presented to the Incorporation by Deacon Matthew Paterson, 1870.” The album contains photographs of nearly all the gentlemen who have filled the honourable office of Deacon long before and since that date.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OATHS TAKEN IN FORMER TIMES BY CORDINERS, AND
BY PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS WHEN
ADMITTED AS BURGESSES.

1.—CORDINERS' OATH.

"I DO here solemnly swear before God and these Witnesses, I shall be a true and faithful Member of the Incorporation of Cordiners in Glasgow, into which I am now admitted a Freeman, and shall obey, observe, implement, and fulfil the hail Rules, Acts, and Regulations made, or to be made, for the good and benefit of the said Trade, for the maintenance and sustenance of the Poor thereof: Shall not pack nor piel with Unfreemen, nor any way, directly or indirectly, be concerned as partner in any Branch of the said Trade with any Person or Persons whomever, until he or they be first entered a Freeman or Freeman of the said Incorporation: And as often as I shall violate this my Oath, or any part thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the Collector, for the use of the said Incorporation, a new Upset, as a Stranger.

"So help me God."

What a contrast this is to the simple oath now in use taken by the office-bearers, that "they will faithfully perform the duties of the office to which they have been appointed."

We will now give the quaint and wordy forms of oath taken many years ago by burgesses on their being admitted to the roll :—

II.—PROTESTANT BURGESS OATH.

“ Here I protest, before God, that I confess and allow with my heart the true religion, presently professed within this realm and authorised by the laws thereof. I shall abide thereat, and defend the same, to my life’s end, renouncing the Roman religion, called Papistry. I shall be leal and true to our Sovereign Lord, the King’s Majesty, and to the Provost and Baillies of this Burgh. I shall obey the officers thereof, fortify, maintain, and defend them in the execution of their Office with my body and goods. I shall not colour Unfreemen’s goods under colour of my own. In all taxations, watchings, and wardings to be laid upon this Burgh I shall willingly bear my part thereof, as I am commanded thereto by the Magistrates ; I shall not purchase nor use exemptions to be free thereof, renouncing the benefit of the same for ever. I shall do nothing hurtful to the liberties and common-weil of this Burgh. I shall not brew nor cause brew any malt but such as is grinded at the Toun’s Mills, and shall grind no other corns except wheat, pease, rye, and beans, but at the same allenarly. And how oft as I shall happen to break any part of this my oath, I oblige me to pay to the common affairs of this Burgh the sum of one hundred pounds, Scots money, and shall remain in ward until the same be paid.

“So help me God.

“I shall give the best counsel I can, and conceal the counsel shown to me. I shall not consent to dispoⁿe the common goods of this Burgh, but for ane common cause, and ane common profit. I shall make concord, where discord is, to the utmost of my power. In all lienations and neighbourhoods, I shall give my leal and true judgment, but price, prayer, or reward.

“So help me God.”

III.—ROMAN CATHOLIC BURGESS OATH.

In 1793 an Act of Parliament was passed, authorising magistrates of royal burghs to admit Roman Catholics to be burgesses and guild brethren of their respective burghs, on the administration of the following oath* :—

“I do hereby declare that I do profess the Roman Catholic religion. I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George III., and him will defend, to the utmost of my power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatever that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an Act (entitled, An Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the Subject), is, and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress

* Applications under this Act were first made in Glasgow in 1801.

and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her body, being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of these realms. And I do swear that I do reject and detest as an unchristian and impious position that it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever for, or under pretence of their being heretics or infidels, and also that unchristian and impious principle, that faith is not to be kept with heretics or infidels. And I further declare that it is not an article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion that Princes, excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or any authority of the See of Rome, or by any other authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any person whatsoever. And I do promise that I will not hold, maintain, or abet any such opinion, or any other opinion contrary to what is expressed in this declaration. And I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome, or any person whatever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or

absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope, or any other person or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with, or annul the same, and declare that it was null or void.

“So help me God.”

When this oath had been administered, the name of the applicant and his designation was entered in a book, and attested by a magistrate. The oath which was usually administered to the Protestant burgess was then taken by the Roman Catholic—with this difference, that, in the preamble of the oath, the latter protests before God that he professes the Roman Catholic religion.

The taking of these oaths by burgesses has long since fallen into abeyance, and all that the person has to do on becoming a burgess at the present time is to pay his freedom fines and receive his burgess ticket.



CHAPTER XXIV.

LIST OF THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE INCORPORATION
OF CORDINERS, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ENTRY,
AND ADDRESSES, SO FAR AS KNOWN, EXCLUSIVE OF
PENSIONERS.

Entrance Year.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES.
1832.	Malcolm M'Caul, 92 St. Vincent Street.
1834.	Robert Lochore, tertius, Lenzie.
1841.	Robert M'Nair, Busby.
1844.	James Wilson, London.
1846.	William Jarvis, 70 Prince's Street.
1847.	John Gentle, Post Office, Edinburgh.
1848.	Henry Clow, 10 Royal Exchange Square.
1849.	Daniel Naismith, America.
1850.	James Burns Kidston, 50 West Regent Street.
1850.	John Kidston, 50 West Regent Street.
1850.	Michael Kidston.
1850.	James Brown, City Chambers, Ingram Street.
1853.	William Russell, 17 Garden Street.
1853.	William Grahame, 27 St. James' Street, Kingston.
1853.	Thomas Gebbie, Park Place, Gourrock.
1855.	Edmond Small Cathel.
1856.	James Sanders, 34 East Hill Street.
1856.	James Good.
1856.	James Kerr, Junior, 13 Argyle Arcade.
1856.	James Wood, 49 Renfield Street.

Entrance
Year.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

- 1857. Donald M'Callum, Laburnum Cottage, Lenzie.
- 1857. John Barr, 89 Elderslie Street.
- 1857. Andrew Scott, Junior, 1 Nithsdale Place, Paisley Road.
- 1857. John William Scott, 122 South Portland Street.
- 1857. James M'Allister, 48 Grafton Street.
- 1857. Robert Lindsay, Junior, 12 Florence Place, Stanley Street.
- 1858. Ebenezer W. Henry, London.
- 1858. James Paterson, Elcho Street.
- 1858. William Lamond, Sheriff-Substitute, Cupar-Fife.
- 1858. Henry Lamond, 93 West Regent Street.
- 1860. Peter Birrell, 19 Candleriggs Street.
- 1860. James Gibb Birrell, 19 Candleriggs Street.
- 1860. William Pringle Porter, New Zealand.
- 1861. James Bayne, Junior, 137 Ingram Street.
- 1861. Alexander Lawson, Junior.
- 1861. George M'Kean, 45 Union Street.
- 1861. James Stewart, 2 Cumbræ Place, Crosshill.
- 1861. Lewis MacLellan, 67 Port-Dundas Road.
- 1863. Marshall Gilchrist, Post Office, Thornliebank.
- 1864. Robert Lawson, 24 Queen Street.
- 1864. Robert Morton, London.
- 1864. Gavin Lochore Brodie, New Zealand.
- 1864. John Woodside, New Zealand.
- 1864. Robert Brodie, 87 St. Vincent Street.
- 1865. Robert Peel Lamond, 93 West Regent Street.
- 1865. D. S. Law, 9 Trongate Street.
- 1865. W. T. Scott.
- 1866. William Gibson, 77 Queen Street.

Entrance
Year.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

1867. John Sime, Saint Andrew's Square.
1868. Peter Morrison, 23 Union Street.
1868. Robert Paterson, 28 Renfield Street.
1868. Alexander Forrester, 36 Buchanan Street.
1868. Wm. Walker, at Messrs. Fulton's, 147 Stockwell St.
1869. James York, Contractor, Greenock.
1869. Andrew Mitchell, 172 Cowcaddens Street.
1869. David French, 15 Union Street.
1869. David Aitken, 16 Robertson Street.
1869. William Lochore Brown, 41 West George Street.
1870. William Steel.
1870. John Burt, 143 Great Hamilton Street.
1870. Matthew Paterson, Junior, 12 Elmbank Crescent.
1870. James Gilchrist, Post Office, Thornliebank.
1870. James M'Grigor, 181 Trongate.
1870. John Dewar, 6 Dixon Street.
1870. Robert C. Steel, 84 Gordon Street.
1870. Thomas Muir, Junior, 487 Eglinton Street.
1871. John Hutcheson Kerr, 124 Bath Street.
1871. John Anderson, 114 Glebe Street.
1871. James M'Intyre Murray, Toronto, Canada.
1871. Islay Ferrier Drysdale, Bonhill.
1871. David Tait Stewart, 23 Ronald Street.
1872. Thomas Mitchell, 137 Ingram Street.
1872. Robert Bishop, 62 North Frederick Street.
1872. John Anderson, 58 Bath Street.
1873. Andrew Hearst, 45 Parson Street.
1873. Charles Wragg, 4 Stockwell Street.
1873. Joseph Craig, Lands Valuation Office, 128 Ingram
Street.

Entrance Year.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES.
1873.	Binnie Craig, Dundee.
1873.	William Campbell, 128 Ingram Street.
1873.	Robert Anderson, 22 Ann Street.
1874.	Robert Henderson, 137 Ingram Street.
1874.	Thomas Smart Blyth, 8 Newton Place.
1874.	Thomas Simpson, 19 Graham Street, Bridgeton.
1874.	Angus Mitchell, 42 Miller Street.
1874.	David Pentland, 49 Buchanan Street.
1874.	Robert Sutherland, 4 Bothwell Street.
1874.	William Campbell Bell, 92 Renfield Street.
1874.	James Winning, Rosemary Villa, Cathcart.
1874.	John Wallace, 305 Argyle Street.
1874.	James Forbes, Longridge, Fauldhouse.
1874.	Alexr. Carmichael Paterson, 273 George Street.
1875.	Colin Lamont, 86 Renfrew Street.
1875.	Robert Wood, 4 North Street, Springburn.
1875.	W. P. Buchan, 21 Renfrew Street.
1875.	Donald MacKeochan, 137 Ingram Street.
1875.	Ebenezer Barclay, 44 Candleriggs Street.
1875.	Robert Buchanan Forrest, 20 Union Street.
1875.	Andrew Brighton, 86 Hospital Street.
1876.	James Park, 4 Bridge End Street, Rothesay.
1876.	Archibald Maclaren Lindsay, 87 West Regent St.
1876.	Matthew Morrison, 10 Royal Terrace, Crosshill.
1876.	James Macgregor, City Chambers, Glasgow.
1876.	John Sandford, 32 Stockwell Street.
1876.	Walter Baine Jardine, 2 Baxter's Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
1876.	Samuel Marks, 145 Great Eastern Road.
1877.	John Davidson Smith, Druggist, Maryhill.

Entrance
Year.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

1877. Thomas Smith, 3 Burnbank Terrace, Burnbank Gardens.
1877. John Morton Threshie, 72 Hutcheson Street.
1877. James Loutit, 63 George Street.
1877. Henry Burt, 143 Great Hamilton Street.
1877. James Young Merry, 143 Great Hamilton Street.
1877. Peter Ferguson, 33 Hope Street.
1877. John Cameron, 45 West Nile Street.
1877. William M'Culloch, 26^c George Street.
1877. James W. Stevenson, 6 Wellington Street,
1877. Wm. Whyte Simmons, 3 West Campbell Street.
1877. James Graham, Treasurer, Clyde Navigation, Robertson Street.
1877. John MacDonald, 63 St. Vincent Crescent.
1877. Donald Campbell, 44 Dalmarnock Road.
1877. George Love, 60 St. Vincent Crescent.
1877. Kenneth Macleod, 137 Ingram Street.
1877. Wm. Hume Lithgow, 137 Ingram Street.
1877. Hugh Haddow, 137 Ingram Street.
1877. Andrew M'Bryde, 21 Grafton Street.
1877. Stephen Morris, Clyde Trustees' Buildings, Dal-
muir.
1878. Colin Campbell, 255 Gallowgate Street.
1878. George Gemmell, Nithsdale Villa, Langside.
1878. James Bowie, 2 Middleton Terrace, Paisley Road.
1878. George Morgan, 137 Ingram Street.
1878. Robert Pate, 5 Darnley Terrace, Shawlands.
1878. Wm. Aitken Davidson, Brownfield, Cambuslang.
1878. Dr. Hugh Miller, 298 Bath Street.
1878. William Mitchell.

Entrance Year.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES.
1878.	John Farquhar, 13 Belhaven Terrace.
1878.	John Morrison, 106 Annfield Street.
1878.	Robert Livingstone, 263 Argyle Street.
1878.	William R. Hunter, 108 Argyle Street.
1878.	William Cochran, 68 Bath Street.
1878.	Thomas A. Aitken, 44 Granby Terrace, Hillhead.
1878.	George Ogilvie, 116 George Street.
1878.	James Young, Greenhead Cottage, Uddingston.
1878.	Murdoch M'Kenzie, 128 New City Road.
1878.	Thomas Ballantyne, 172 Renfield Street.
1879.	Thomas Buchan, 20 Kelvingrove Street.
1879.	Wm. Veitch Orr, 31 Lansdowne Crescent.
1879.	Robert F. Weatherston, 124 West Nile Street.
1879.	William M'Leod, City Chambers, Glasgow.
1879.	Archd. Hunter Ewing, 7 Broomhill Avenue, Partick.
1880.	Alexander Macgregor, 4 Victoria Place, Mount Florida.
1880.	David Wallace, Farmer, Ellerslie, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
1880.	John Calderwood, 17 Garden Street.
1881.	John Russell, 17 Garden Street.
1881.	William Rowan Russell, 17 Garden Street.
1881.	Alfred Talbot, Trades' House Office, Glassford Street.
1882.	Edward M'Larty, 131 Annfield Street.
1882.	James Syme, 6 Newhall Terrace, Greenhead.
1882.	James Brown, 48 Great Eastern Road.
1882.	Wm. M'Lay, Surgeon, Blairs, Polmont Station.
1882.	Robert Wylie, 45 Ingram Street.

Entrance
Year.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

1882. Robert M'Arthur, 15 Princes Street, Pollokshields.
1883. John Anderson, 40 Kenmure Street, Pollokshields.
1883. Robert Anderson, Junior, 12 Albert Drive, Cross-
hill.
1883. Donald Brown, 218 Saracen Street, Possilpark.
1883. Robert Orr, 14 Langside Road, Govanhill.



CHAPTER XXV.

LIST OF THE DEACONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF
CORDINERS SINCE 1758, AS TAKEN FROM THE MINUTE
BOOKS—AND ALSO LIST OF THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF
THE MASTER COURT, 1882-83.

I.—LIST OF DEACONS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1758. John Scott. | 1781. George Burns. |
| 1760. John Bannatyne. | 1782. George Burns. |
| 1761. James Wardrop. | 1785. John Paul. |
| 1762. Andrew Hunter. | 1786. James Burns. |
| 1765. Robert Maclean. | 1787. John Jenkin. |
| 1766. Andrew Hunter. | 1788. William Miller. |
| 1767. James M'Nair. | 1789. John Paul. |
| 1768. William Ralston. | 1790. James Fergus. |
| 1769. William Ralston. | 1791. Daniel M'Millan. |
| 1770. James Bryce. | 1792. John Paul, Jun. |
| 1772. James Bryce. | 1793. James Bryce. |
| 1774. John Yule. | 1794. Robert Semple. |
| 1776. Henry Barton. | 1795. Robert Wilson. |
| 1777. Thomas M'Call. | 1796. James Bryce. |
| 1778. James Burns. | 1797. Robert Semple. |
| 1778. William M'Courty. | 1798. James Smith. |
| 1779. William M'Courty. | 1799. George Smith. |
| 1780. James Salmon. | 1800. John Graham. |
| 1780. Robert Scott. | 1801. James M'Culloch. |
| 1781. James Steven. | 1802. John Craig. |
| 1781. James Salmon. | 1803. Andrew Sellars. |

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1804. William Neasmith. | 1832. Alexander Murray. |
| 1805. George Smith. | 1833. Lauchlant Muckart. |
| 1806. George Osbourn. | 1834. John Mackay. |
| 1807. William Skinner. | 1835. James Birrell. |
| 1808. John Gentles. | 1836. Alexander Murray. |
| 1809. John Craig, Jun. | 1837. Peter M'Gregor. |
| 1810. Andrew Miller. | 1838. Robert Lochore, Jun. |
| 1811. William Lochore. | 1839. John M'Kay. |
| 1812. John Sommerville. | 1840. William Glass. |
| 1813. Peter Cumming. | 1841. Robert Hepburn. |
| 1814. John Craig, younger. | 1842. Daniel Bell. |
| 1815. Robert Lochore. | 1843. Peter M'Gregor. |
| 1816. William M'Tyer,
(afterwards Master
Extraordinary, 24th
September, 1830.) | 1844. John Muter Wilson. |
| 1817. Peter Grosart. | 1845. George Smith. |
| 1818. Matthew Miller. | 1846. Donald M'Nicol. |
| 1819. William Scott, Jun. | 1847. Thomas Blyth. |
| 1820. Lachlan Muckart. | 1848. James Craig. |
| 1821. Andrew Watson. | 1849. James Kerr. |
| 1822. Daniel M'Farlane. | 1850. Thomas Bell. |
| 1823. Robert Lochore. | 1851. Robert Woodside. |
| 1824. Lachlan Muckart. | 1852. James Craig. |
| 1825. William Wood. | 1853. James Gebbie. |
| 1826. Thomas Williams. | 1854. James M'Farlane. |
| 1827. Allan Campbell. | 1855. Duncan M'Gregor. |
| 1828. Peter Grosart. | 1856. James Simpson. |
| 1829. William Wilson. | 1857. Matthew Paterson. |
| 1830. William Lochore. | 1858. Thomas Gebbie. |
| 1831. John Gilchrist. | 1859. James Wilson. |
| | 1861. James Brown. |
| | 1862. James Paterson. |
| | 1863. Robert Lochore, Jun. |

1864. Eben. Walker Henry.	1873. David Aitken.
1865. James Craig.	1874. John Burt.
1866. James Gilchrist.	1875. Andrew Mitchell.
1867. William Morrison.	1876. David French.
1868. James Simpson.	1877. Robert Bishop.
1869. Matthew Paterson.	1878. John Anderson.
1870. Robert Lochore, Ter- tius.	1879. Thomas Mitchell.
1871. William Gibson.	1880. William Campbell.
1872. William Morrison.	1881. Robert Anderson.
	1882. Robert Paterson.

NOTE.—The minute books for several years after 1758 are signed by the clerk alone; names are rarely given—the minute merely bearing that the deacon presided, without naming him. Hence this list is not so complete as it might otherwise be.

II.—LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF MASTER COURT—YEAR 1882-83.

Robert Paterson, Deacon.
 Robert Anderson, late Deacon.
 James M'Gregor, Collector.
 Samuel Marks, late Collector.
 William Veitch Orr, Deacon's Goudie.
 James Brown.
 John Burt.
 David French.
 Andrew Mitchell.
 James Young Merry.
 George Ogilvie.
 Andrew M'Bryde, Trades' Goudie.
 A. M. Lindsay.
 William Campbell.
Clerk, R. P. Lamond, Writer.
Officer, John Scott.

CHAPTER XXVI.

TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW.—STATE OF ITS FUNDS
AND OF THE FOURTEEN INCORPORATIONS.

THE constitution of the Trades' House has been given in Chapters IX. and XI., but it may be desirable or appropriate now to give some information respecting the House itself, seeing that the Cordiners send six representatives to the House. The House has much important work to do, and, from the following annual appointments made by the House of representatives out of its own number to public bodies, it will be seen that it has a deep interest in the successful working of these public institutions:—

1. A Deacon-Convener and a Collector annually, who are generally reappointed for a second year.
2. Four Dean of Guild Councillors of the craft rank.
3. Two Trustees of the Clyde Navigation, for two years, one going out of office every alternate year.
4. Four Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital.
5. Four Directors of the Buchanan Industrial Institution.
6. One Director of the College of Science and Arts.
7. Two Trustees on Glen's School.
8. Two Directors of Haldane's Trust.
9. One Director of Gardner's Free School.
10. Two Trustees on M'Millan's Bequest.
11. Two Managers of the Royal Infirmary.

12. Two Directors of the Western Infirmary.
13. Two Managers of the Lunatic Asylum.
14. Two Directors of the Blind Asylum.
15. One Director of the Maternity Hospital and Dispensary.
16. A Manager of the Lock Hospital.
17. A Director of the Convalescent Home.
18. A Director of the Home for the Relief of Incurables.
19. Two Assessors under Coulter's Mortification.
20. One Director under Muir's Trust.
21. One Director under M'Alpine's Trust.

NOTE.—There are four Directors also sent by the Hammermen annually to the Johnston and Logan School, the appointments being simply intimated to the House.

The House has a vast deal of work of its own to do. The following committees are appointed by the House for carrying on its business :—

COMMITTEES OF TRADES' HOUSE.

1. On Kelvinbank and Sandyford Lands.
2. On Public Business.
3. On Finance.
4. On Pensioners.
5. On Bye-laws.
6. On Education.

NOTE.—There is a Committee on Hall Buildings. That committee is composed of representatives sent by the Incorporations. These representatives must be members of the House. There is likewise a Committee on the Gorbals Lands, composed of the convener and the collector of the House, as representing the House, and of delegates from the Incorporations having an interest in the lands.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND STOCK ACCOUNTS OF THE TRADES' HOUSE AND INCORPORATIONS OF GLASGOW, AS AT SEPTEMBER, 1882, AS GIVEN IN TRADES' HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Stock.
The Trades' House,			
The Incorporation of			
Do.	£5,321 4 11	£4,247 1 4	£120,690 11 1
Hammermen,	992 8 6	951 3 1½	21,272 15 8
Tailors,	2,873 19 5	2,715 12 9½	63,504 17 2½
Cordiners,	811 13 0	671 5 9	18,071 15 0½
Do.	2,436 9 1	2,177 9 1	60,402 12 3
Maltmen,	1,106 18 7½	909 5 9	19,079 5 2½
Weavers,	2,323 4 0½	2,403 5 3	68,354 11 3
Bakers,	1,141 7 1	821 5 6	37,064 0 6
Skinners,	1,750 19 11	672 0 8½	17,686 7 10½
Do.	934 6 7	578 4 1	17,171 3 2
Coopers,	1,191 1 10	1,257 15 7½	28,720 16 9½
Flethers,	1,216 11 11	371 19 7	12,208 9 3
Masons,	162 1 3	139 1 4	4,628 7 3
Gardeners,	459 17 5	381 19 6½	8,948 4 0
Barbers,	511 15 10	65 0 9	2,097 14 3
Dyers,			
Total,	£23,233 19 5	£18,362 10 2½	£499,901 10 9½

CHAPTER XXVII.

ROLL OF DEACON-CONVENERS OF TRADES' HOUSE FROM
1604—SKETCH OF DEACON'S DAY, SHOWING FORMER
PREVAILING CUSTOMS AT ELECTION OF DEACON-CON-
VENER.

Name.	Trade.	Elected in
Duncan Sempill, -	Skipper, -	1604.
John Braidwood, -	Cordiner, -	1605-6.
Ninian Anderson, -	Cordiner, -	1607-8.
Thomas Morrison, -	Cooper, -	1609-10.
Ninian Anderson, -	Cordiner, -	1611.
Thomas Morrison, -	Cooper, -	1612.
Patrick Maxwell, -	Tailor, -	1613-14.
James Fisher, -	Maltman, -	1615-16.
Patrick Maxwell, -	Tailor, -	1617-18.
John Braidwood, -	Cordiner, -	1619.
Thomas Morrison, -	Cooper, -	1620.
John Peadie, -	Skinner, -	1621.
Walter Douglas, -	Maltman, -	1622.
John Peadie, -	Skinner, -	1623.
David Shearer, -	Cooper, -	1624.
William Neilson, -	Maltman, -	1625.
Ninian Anderson, -	Cordiner, -	1626-27.
William Neilson, -	Maltman, -	1628-29.
J. Anderson, -	Cordiner, -	1630-31.

Name.	Trade.	Elected in
Ninian Anderson, - -	Cordiner, - -	1632-33.
Gavin Nisbet, - -	Tailor, - -	1634.
Ninian Gilhazie, - -	Maltman, - -	1635-36.
Richard Allan, - -	Tanner, - -	1637-38.
Ninian Gilhazie, - -	Maltman, - -	1639-40.
William Neilson, - -	Maltman, - -	1641-42.
Menasses Lyle, - -	Skinner, - -	1643-44.
Ninian Gilhazie, - -	Maltman, - -	1645.
Menasses Lyle, - -	Skinner, - -	1646.

N.B.—From 1646 to 1648 there was much confusion in the elections, in consequence of the Civil War and the intervening displacement of the magistrates and town councillors.

Thomas Scott, - -	Baker, - -	1647.
Menasses Lyle, - -	Skinner, - -	1647.
W. Lightbody, - -	Maltman, - -	1648-49.
Peter Johnstone, - -	Tailor, - -	1650.
W. Lightbody, - -	Maltman, - -	1651.
Menasses Lyle, - -	Skinner, - -	1652.
Menasses Lyle, - -	Skinner, - -	1653-54.
Walter Neilson, - -	Maltman, - -	1655-56.
Menasses Lyle, - -	Skinner, - -	1657.

N.B.—Election deferred at the desire of his Highness the Lord Protector.

Patrick Bryce, - -	Weaver, - -	1658.
John Buchanan, - -	Weaver, - -	1659.
Menasses Lyle, - -	Skinner, - -	1660-61.
John Miller, - -	Tailor, - -	1662-63.
Walter Neilson, - -	Maltman, - -	1664-65.

Name.	Trade.	Elected in
John Miller, - - -	Tailor, - - -	1666-67.
Menasses Lyle, - - -	Skinner, - - -	1668.
William Wallace, - - -	Maltman, - - -	1669-70.
James Ferrie, - - -	Hammerman, - - -	1671.
Partick Bryce, - - -	Maltman, - - -	1672-73.
William Wallace, - - -	Maltman, - - -	1674.
James Ferrie, - - -	Hammerman, - - -	1675-76.
William Watson, - - -	Tailor, - - -	1677-78.
James Ferrie, - - -	Hammerman, - - -	1679-80.
Alexander Ross, - - -	Wright, - - -	1681.
Robert Telfer, - - -	Hammerman, - - -	1682.
John Wallace, - - -	Maltman, - - -	1683.
John Smith, - - -	Hammerman, - - -	1684-85.
John Wallace, - - -	Maltman, - - -	1686-87.
John Wardrop, - - -	Cordiner, - - -	1688.
John Gilchrist, - - -	Tailor, - - -	1689-90.
John Wardrop, - - -	Cordiner, - - -	1691.
Simon Tennant, - - -	Tailor, - - -	1692-93.
George Nish, - - -	Wright, - - -	1694-95.
Simon Tennant, - - -	Tailor, - - -	1696-97.
John Wardrop, - - -	Cordiner, - - -	1698-99.
Simon Tennant, - - -	Tailor, - - -	1700-1.
Thomas Hamilton, - - -	Tailor, - - -	1702-3.
George Robertson, - - -	Tailor, - - -	1704-5.
George Buchanan, - - -	Maltman, - - -	1706-7.
John Brown, - - -	Cordiner, - - -	1708-9.
Matthew Gilmour, - - -	Hammerman, - - -	1710-11.
John Graham, - - -	Tailor, - - -	1712-13.
Stephen Crawford, - - -	Tailor, - - -	1714-15.
Matthew Gilmour, - - -	Hammerman, - - -	1716-17.

Name.	Trade.	Elected in
John Armour, - -	Tailor, - -	1718-19.
Matthew Gilmour, - -	Hammerman, - -	1720-21.
James Mitchell, - -	Maltman, - -	1722-23.
John Armour, - -	Tailor, - -	1724-25.
James Mitchell, - -	Maltman, - -	1726.
Robert Reid, - -	Wright, - -	1727-28.
John Clarke, - -	Tailor, - -	1729-30.
John Craig, - -	Hammerman, - -	1731-32.
Walter Lang, - -	Hammerman, - -	1733.
Robert Robertson, - -	Maltman, - -	1734.
James Drew, - -	Maltman, - -	1735-36.
Thomas Wodrop, - -	Maltman, - -	1737-38.
Andrew Armour, - -	Tailor, - -	1739-40.
Robert Mackie, - -	Hammerman, - -	1741-42.
Thomas Scott, - -	Baker, - -	1743-44.
Matthew Gilmour, - -	Hammerman, - -	1745-46.
John Hamilton, - -	Hammerman, - -	1747-48.
Robert Finlay, - -	Cordiner, - -	1749-50.
James Buchanan, - -	Tailor, - -	1751-52.
James Clarke, - -	Tailor, - -	1753-54.
George Nisbet, - -	Wright, - -	1755-56.
J. Wotherford, - -	Hammerman, - -	1757-58.
Daniel Munro, - -	Tailor, - -	1759-60.
Duncan Niven, - -	Baker, - -	1761-62.
James Clarke, - -	Tailor, - -	1763-64.
Francis Crawford, - -	Wright, - -	1765.

N.B.—Mr. Crawford died in office, and his funeral was attended by the members of the Trades' House and the freemen of the fourteen Incorporations.

John Jamieson, - - Skinner, - - 1766.

Name.	Trade.	Elected in
George Buchanan, -	Maltman, -	1767-68.
Walter Lang, -	Baker, -	1769-70.
William Craig, -	Wright, -	1771-72.
William Ewing, -	Baker, -	1773-74.
John Craig, -	Baker, -	1775-76.
Duncan Niven, -	Barber, -	1777-78.
John Jamieson, -	Skinner, -	1779-80.
W. Auchincloss, -	Cooper, -	1781-82.
Robert Mann, -	Wright, -	1783-84.
Ninian Glen, -	Wright, -	1785-86.
John Tennant, -	Maltman, -	1787-88.
John M'Aslan, -	Gardener, -	1789-90.
James M'Lehose, -	Maltman, -	1791-92.
R. Auchincloss, -	Cooper, -	1793-94.
Robert Robertson, -	Cooper, -	1795-96.
Robert Waddell, -	Wright, -	1797-98.
Archibald Newbigging, -	Weaver, -	1799-1800.
John Morrison, -	Wright, -	1801-2.
George Lyon, -	Hammerman, -	1803-4.
Robert Austin, -	Gardener, -	1805-6.
William Brand, -	Dyer, -	1807-8.
James Cleland, -	Wright, -	1809-10.
Basil Ronald, -	Skinner, -	1811-12.
Walter Ferguson, -	Barber, -	1813-14.
Robert Ferrie, -	Wright, -	1815-16.
John Graham, -	Baker, -	1817-18.
Robert Hood, -	Cooper, -	1819-20.
James Hunter, -	Maltman, -	1821-22.
William M'Tyer, -	Cordiner, -	1823-24.
William Rodger, -	Wright, -	1825-26.

Name.	Trade.	Elected in
William M'Lean, - -	Dyer, - -	1827-28.
John Alston, - -	Weaver, - -	1829-30.
Archibald M'Lellan, -	Hammerman, -	1831-32.
James Graham, - -	Wright, - -	1833.
Archibald M'Lellan, -	Hammerman, -	1834.
James Graham, - -	Wright, - -	1835.
Thomas Neilson, - -	Flesher, - -	1836-37.
John Neil, - -	Weaver, - -	1838-39.
George Dick, - -	Skinner, - -	1840-41.
Andrew Fowler, - -	Gardener, - -	1842-43.
Thomas Brownlie, - -	Mason, - -	1844-45.
John M'Callum, - -	Hammerman, -	1846.
John Stewart, - -	Cooper, - -	1847-48.
William York, - -	Mason, - -	1849-50.
David Yuile, - -	Maltman, - -	1851-52.
James Craig, - -	Cordiner, - -	1853-54.
James Wilson, - -	Wright, - -	1855-56.
John Morrison, - -	Hammerman, -	1857-58.
Adam M'Lellan, - -	Tailor, - -	1859-60.
Anthony Inglis, - -	Hammerman, -	1861-62.
James Graham, - -	Wright, - -	1863-64.
Thomas Blyth, - -	Cordiner, - -	1865-66.
Walter Bannerman, -	Wright, - -	1867-68.
Thomas Warren, - -	Hammerman, -	1869-70.
James Neilson, - -	Maltman, - -	1871-72.
William Smith, - -	Hammerman, -	1873-74.
Archibald Gilchrist, -	Hammerman, -	1875-76.
Robert Alexander Bogue,	Tailor, - -	1877-78.
Andrew M'Onie, - -	Hammerman, -	1879-80.
Thomas Reid, - -	Dyer, - -	1881-82.

From 1604 till now it appears there were 159 Deacon-Conveners, of whom fifteen hailed from the Cordiner craft, which shows a very fair percentage of honours attained by the Cordiners; but during a more recent period it is to be regretted that the Cordiners have not, from some unexplained cause, gained such a good percentage of the honours, although they have had many good and able men amongst them.

In olden times, and even well on in the present century, the Deacon's Day was one of the most eventful days of the year for the craftsmen, and the following humorous sketch by Mr. Finlay, which we extract from *Whistle-Binkie*, shows in some measure the customs which prevailed on such occasions:—

“THE DEACON'S DAY.

“AIR—*Kebbockstane Weddin*'.

“O rise man, Robin, an' rin you wa's,
 The sun in the lift is bleezing brightly;
 Put on the best o' your Sunday braws,
 And your gravat tie round your thrapple tichtly.
 Then whip on your castor, and haste to the muster,
 The Trades i' the Green hae this hour been convenin',
 And our wits we maun use, a good Deacon to choose—
 'Tis a day 'big with fate,' at your post then be leanin'.

“Now Robin has risen, and aff he has gane
 To meet wi' the leaders o' ilk Corporation—
 And awa they parade wi' their banners displayed—
 There has ne'er been its like sin' the Queen's Coronation.
 There were Tinklers and Tailors, and Wabsters and Nailers,
 And Barbers and Blacksmiths, and Gardeners sae gaudy—
 A' life to the heels, and as guid-looking chieils
 As e'er cam' to light by the help o' a howdie.

“ ‘Gentlemen,—We hae this day met for the purpose of electing a head to our Master Court. It is true that new-fangled notions hae ta’en possession o’ men’s minds since the date o’ our Charter, and mair particularly since the date o’ our late Magna Charta, the Reform Bill; but will ony man possessed o’ his seven senses argufy me into the belief that the Incorporation of Wrights that I hae, during the currency o’ the last twalmonth, been the head o’—or rather, I may say, the centre upon which a’ its hinges turned—has not been productive of substantious and manifest advantage to the public in general, and to the craft in particular. Noo, Gentlemen, to the square o’ my speech—rough and knotty though it be, and micht be a’ the better o’ a strip frae a jack plane—I like to be special in a’ my specialities, and to keep to the dove-tail o’ the matter; I, therefore, before proceeding to the election, have to request that you will allow me to say a word or twa touching the matter in hand. Although I am yet the tongue o’ the trump, it would, nevertheless and notwithstanding, be unwise, as well as ill-bred, to tak’ up much o’ your time at the present moment, seeing how much we have before us this day, independent of what we have to o’ertak’, and tak’ o’er too—the better tak’ o’ the twa—before bed-time; therefore, I will be exceedingly brief, for I’m beginning to fear that ye’ll think me a boring-bit; to use the words of my frien’, the late Deacon-Convener, I will be ‘very whuppy in the matter o’ my speech.’ Weel, Gentlemen, we have all heard o’ my friend and brother in the management o’ his ain Corporation, Geordy Wiggles, present Deacon of the Incorporation of Weavers. Our man is nae man of mere thrums, or a piece of veneer manufacture—put the wumple through him, ye wad find the same piece outside and in—nane o’ your fley-the-doods, but a man o’ means and measures, and who will dress up and keep in thorough repair a’ the building about our Corporation. Wha seconds Deacon Wiggles?’ ‘Me, Deacon,’ answers Deacon Snipe, the Tailor. ‘Weel, lads, I see my friend is carried unanous (at least, I’m unanous) by a great majority.—Cheer the Deacon till the kebars shake.’

“A shout of applause, which rent the air,
Was heard at the grand master deacon’s election;

And awa to his dwelling they now repair,
That his friends may rejoice in the happy selection.
His comely guidwifie sprang out in a jiffie,
And stood at the door in her best, every steek on ;
Joy danced in her e'en as she welcomed them in
To dine, and to drink to the health o' the deacon.

“The dinner was tasty, their appetites guid—
For tradesmen hae stomachs as weel as their betters ;
And they synded down the sappy, substantial food
Wi' a capfu' o' yill and a glass o' strong waters.
Then up raise the auld deacon, a subject to speak on,
For which he lamented his powers were not fitting ;
But he scarted his lug, gied his wig a bit rug,
And thus, after hoasting, broke forth to the meeting :—

“After what I hae this day spoken in anither place, there's nae occasion again to put the bit through the same bore, or to run the plane o'er a dressed plank, sae I'll gie ye Deacon-Convener Wiggles' good health, no forgetting wife and sproots—they'll be a' trees belyve—and may every guid attend him and them ; and may he aye be able to keep a guid polish on the face o' our Corporation affairs, and leave them without a screw loose to his successor. Umbrells* to Deacon Wiggles !’

“The health was drunk aff wi' three times three ;
And, the roar and the ruffing a' fairly subsided,
The young deacon blush'd, and sat fidging a wee,
For he saw that a speech couldna weel be avoided.
He scarcely, we reckon, for gospel was takin'
A' that the auld deacon had said on his merit ;
But, like a' men in place, he received it with grace,
Then raise up to his feet, and address'd them in spirit—

“Really, freens, it's out o' the power o' speech or language, whether in print or out o't, to tell ye the feelings o' my heart. Did ever a bairn o' Willie Wiggles' think to come to such preferment ;

* Toast drunk off and glasses inverted.

really, if I could speak, there's plenty o' room for scope, but my heart is tumbling the wulcat, and I canna trust the tongue in my ain head. I doubt that I'll no be able to ca' a pirnfu' o' waft into the wab o' my discourse on this occasion, but hae to gather up the ends afore I begin; but, ultimately, in the end, and in the middle o' the meantime, my gratitude and respect for ye a' will never hae done, for the lasting, permanent, and never-ending honor ye hae conferred on me this day. I expect to learn my duty as I get mair into the marrow o' our Corporation matters—you'll no expect me to be perfited in ae day. My father used to say to me, 'Geordy, my man, keep aye a canny hand—just get on by degrees gradually,' whilk I hae aye tried to do; for, when I took langer steps than the length o' my limbs would allow, I aye spelder'd mysel', and can' down to my knees, and lost my time and my standing—forbye being laught at. I ca' canny, and never draw back my shuttle till it is clear o' the selvidge, and this preserves my wab o' life free o' cluds and scobs—a' ways even. I would advise ane an' a' o' ye to do the like, and then the fabric o' your wark, in the ways o' the world, will be a pattern for ithers; and, when your shaft is at the beam-head, you may cut your wab by the thrum-keel, wi' credit to yoursel'. I hae now gotten to the hill-tap o' my ambition, and to think o' me being advanced to be deacon o' deacons is an honor that's reserved for but few. It hasna cost me a great strussel either, sic preferment—but this may be fleeching mysel', but I canna help it—ye a' ken it's true; nae doubt the watering-cant† has been gaun about, and been geyan often filled sin' I set my e'e on the deacon's chair, but I hae stood my water and corn brawly.' (*Noise in the street*). 'Dear me, freens, what's that I hear? the very weans on the street crying, 'Gude day to you, Deacon.' 'No, no, Deacon, it's Hawkie crying a hanging speech, or maybe his cure for ill wives.' 'Is that a'? Weel, lads, that would be better than Soloman's balm, for, wise as he was, he couldna help himsel' when he got his wab misbet. I was saying, wasn't I, that I had stood my corn and water? Aye lay in your corn first, and ye'll be the better able to stand a tap dressing; do like the Kilbarchan calves—drink wi' a rip i' your mouth. Mony

† Gill stoup.

a time and often hae I gaen, or was taen haine, wi' as mony great thochts in my head, working like a crock fu' o' sour dressing, as would sair ony o' our town's ministers to work wi' for a towmond; but, when I lifted my e'e neist morning, the warp o' my ideas had lost the fees; I couldna mak onything o' them; but, had onybody been able to put it through a right ravel, they wad hae benefited mankind, an' been the very best stroke ever drawn through a reed. Noo, ultimately in the end—as I am on my last pirn—I may just relate to you, for your encouragement, frae what a sma' beginning I hae come to this pinnacle o' honour and prosperity as ye see this day, so that nane o' ye may be discouraged, although ye begin wi' a wab o' ill yarn; and it's possible you may get up the ladder o' preferment—yea, e'en to the last step—gin ye put on your feet steadily, and aye put the richt ane first; this thing and that may gie ye a jundie, but keep a firm grip wi' baith hands o' the ladder rails, and your e'e fixed on the tap, and nae fear. Weel, after I was done wi' my 'prenticeship—and mony a time my stomach thocht my wizen was sneckit during that time, for what wi' gauze parrich, and muslin kail, ae barley-pile a hale dressing frae the ither, and dancing curcuddie in the pot a-boil—I thocht mony a time my heart wad ne'er been able to send a shot mair through the shed; but I got through, and then tried a bit shop in the Kirk-raw, wi' the house in the ben end, and a bit garter o' garden ahint; sae on I wrocht as my father advised, by degrees gradually, and made a fendin' o't, and bettered my condition; and, by and bye, I says to my laird, 'Man, could ye no put back the yard dykes a bore, and gie me mair elbow-room, for I could yerk my shuttle in at the ae side, and catch't at the ither without stressing mysel';' that's the very words I said to him, but he laughed me aff frae ae Martinmas till anither, till at last—for the bit property was only his in name—a burden o' debt that lay on it's back brack down the shouthers o' the laird and landed it on mine, whilk I could easily bear, for mair has been added till't since, and the shouthers hae stood it a'. Noo, ye see what can be done. Keep Providence aye on ae side o' ye and a consistent life on the other, and you'll work your last thrum into the very heddles wi' comfort to yoursel', and leave an example to the youngsters wha are just beginning to put their feet on the treddles.'

“At length, in his chair, the deacon sat down,
And the sweat, for a wee, frae his haffets he dichtet;
The glass, and the song, and the joke gaed roun’,
Till ilka ane’s wit by his neighbour’s was lichted:
Sic laughin’ and daffin’ and roarin’ and ruffin’—
Care couldna a hole see to stap his cauld beak in;
And, when they broke up, the glorious group
Gaed hobblin’ hame, hiccupin’, ‘Health to the Deacon.’”



CHAPTER XXVIII.

UNION BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND—COMMOTION
AMONGST THE PEOPLE—ACTION OF CORDINERS AND
OTHER CRAFTSMEN.

THIS Union, especially in Scotland, seems to have created a most wonderful ferment amongst the people; and, in so far as Glasgow was concerned, especially amongst its craftsmen. We find that the crafts represented, in a great measure, the views of the citizens, and that the Cordiners took an important part in connection with the then disputes, for Mr. John Stevenson, the deacon of the Cordiners, formed one of a deputation of three appointed to go to Parliament to state the grievances of the people of Glasgow.

When Princess Anne, in 1702, ascended the throne, to the satisfaction of all parties, the kingdoms of Scotland and England had been governed by one sovereign since the days of James I. of England, yet each nation continued to be ruled by its respective parliament—each of which often pursued opposite interests. To avoid this a union between the kingdoms had often been attempted and failed; but it was at last concluded and ratified by the Scotch Parliament on 25th March, 1707. The terms of this Union were very obnoxious to the people of Scotland, for, although the Scottish Parliament had deputed twenty commissioners to meet twenty-three

commissioners appointed by the English Parliament, the people maintained that they had been deceived, that the terms of the Articles of Union had been carefully concealed, and that they were not known till they were laid before Parliament. The commotion was so great that all ranks of the people raised their united voice against what they considered a detested treaty. The nobility and gentry were exasperated at the abolition of the Scottish Parliament, and, as they thought, their consequent loss of influence. The main body of the people conceived that they saw the independence of the nation sacrificed, and they confidently affirmed that the necessary residence of the Scotch members in London would involve the withdrawal of a large amount of money from circulation in Scotland. The commercial portion of the inhabitants was also dissatisfied with the Union, for a variety of reasons adduced by them, the principal one being its probable evil effect on the interests of trade and commerce. Very violent disputes took place in the Scottish Parliament. Lord Belhaven, in a vivid and impassioned speech, deplored the situation into which the Union would bring the Scottish nation, and drew tears from the eyes of many of his audience. Almost every article of the Treaty was made the subject of a protest; addresses against it were prepared and presented to Parliament by the Convention of Royal Burghs, the Commissioners of the General Assembly, the shires, burghs, towns, and parishes, and by others, without distinction of creed or politics.

In Glasgow the disturbances in connection with the Union assumed for a time a somewhat serious aspect,

and addresses against it were presented by all classes. Messrs. John Bowman, dean of guild, Robert Scott, deacon of the Tailors, and John Stevenson, deacon of the Cordiners, were sent to Parliament with, and presented, the united remonstrances of their fellow-citizens of Glasgow.

The Commission of the General Assembly appointed a fast to be held on Thursday, 7th November, to implore the Divine protection from what was considered an impending calamity. On this occasion Mr. James Clark, the minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, preached from these words in Ezra viii. 21, "Then I proclaimed a fast there, at the river Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of him a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance." After the discourse was finished the preacher said, "Wherefore, up and be valiant for the city of our God!" The people instantly rose, and being joined by those from other towns, armed themselves, and burned the proposed Articles of Union. They then resolved to take their way to Edinburgh and dissolve the Parliament. Meantime the Privy Council had issued a proclamation against riots, and ordered the guard to fire on the discontented. Soon after this the ministry, in consequence of the defection of a number of the nobility and gentry who had formerly favoured the the popular feeling against the Union, succeeded in obtaining a majority, and the articles were passed by the Scottish Parliament on the 3rd October, 1706, on which occasion the Duke of Queensberry, who was a great supporter of the Union, dissolved that ancient

assembly, and Scotland from that time ceased to be a separate and independent kingdom. After this the two kingdoms, as stipulated by the Treaty, took the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. On the 1st May, 1708, the British Parliament, by fifty against forty, dissolved the Scotch Privy Council, whereby the last vestige of the ancient national government of Scotland was removed.

The commotion against the Union had not been allayed when the religious sentiments of the Scottish people were aroused by an Act of Parliament passed in 1712, which conferred the patronage of the Scotch Church upon certain public bodies and individuals. This was considered by the people as an infringement of their religious liberties, as, since the Scotch Act of Parliament of 1690, the heritors and elders of every parish elected their own ministers. By the recent Act of 1874 abolishing patronage, the principles of the old Act of 1690 have been reverted to, but in a more extended form, inasmuch as the right of electing ministers to fill the charges in the Church of Scotland is now conferred on the congregations of the church.

Whatever may be thought of the union of the two kingdoms in a political point of view, it is undeniable that the predictions of the objectors to it at the time have not been fulfilled, but that, on the contrary, the Union has tended greatly to the advantage and commercial prosperity and enrichment of Scotland as well as of England; and we of the present day, it is thought, have every reason to be thankful for the accomplishment of a Union which has brought in its train so many substantial advantages to us.

The Union has not impaired in any way, as is well known, our national independence ; and, although there may be some who hold a different view, it is hoped we are now, and ever will be, as true and independent Scotchmen as before the accomplishment of the Union, which was the occasion of so much excitement and a source of bitter complaint at the time.



CHAPTER XXIX.

GROWTH OF GLASGOW—HARBOUR REVENUE IN 1771 AND 1882—POPULATION IN 1708 AND 1882—RENTAL—AND PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL CONSTITUENCY.

IN the preceding pages we have endeavoured, as far as possible, to avoid giving statistics except where it was considered absolutely necessary to explain the subject in hand. But, with a view to illustrate the rapid growth of Glasgow, we deem it essential to give the following few statistics showing that growth :—

The first harbour revenue of Glasgow was for the year 1771, and amounted to £1,034, while for the year 1882 it had increased to £264,549 odds.

The population of Glasgow in the year 1708—the year after the union of Scotland with England—was 12,766, while it is estimated that at June, 1882, it had increased to 536,000, and if the inhabitants in the suburbs were added it would amount to no less than 724,000. This surely shows a growth which can only be termed prodigious.

In 1855, when the valuation roll was made up for the first time by a statutory public assessor, the rental of the present Glasgow was £1,377,892, while it now stands at the large sum of £3,425,653.

In 1856, when the roll of the parliamentary or male electors was made up, also for the first time, by a statutory

public assessor, the number of electors was 18,009. At the present time, the roll of the parliamentary constituency contains 63,714 electors.

The present municipal burgh is more extensive in area than the parliamentary burgh, and hence the constituency of the municipal is larger than the parliamentary burgh. as will be seen below.

The municipal constituency for 1882 is as follows :—

Male Electors,	- - - -	66,786
Female Electors, enfranchised under		
Dr. Cameron's Act of 1881,	-	12,986
Or a total Municipal Constituency of		<u>79,772</u>



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

I.—TABLE OF SCOTS MONEY.

Scots money is the twelfth of the same denomination of sterling money.

	Sterling.
A Doyt or Penny is - - - - -	$\frac{1}{12}$
A Bodle or Twopence is - - - - -	$\frac{2}{12}$
A Plack, Groat, or Fourpence, is - - - - -	$\frac{4}{12}$
A Shilling is - - - - -	1d.
A Merk is $13\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{2}{3}$ ds. of a Pound, - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{12}$
A Pound is - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{8}$

II.—REGULATIONS BY THE PROVOST, BAILLIES, ETC., OF GLASGOW, IN FAVOUR OF THE CRAFTSMEN OF CORDINERS, DATED 27TH JUNE, 1460.

TO ALL and SUNDRIE to whose knowledge thir present Letters shall come—

The Provost, Baillies, Council, and Communities of the Burgh and Citie of Glasgow, GREETING, in God's everlasting will, Your Universities.

THAT, the day and date of thir presents, Compeared before us, the Craftsmen of the Cordeners and Barkers, being Cordeners of our said city, and presented to us, sitting in judgment, our Council gathered, their Bill and supplication, of the which the tenor follows in thir words:—

My Lord Provist, Bailies, and worthy Council of this good town of Glasgow—Unto your discretions, humbly meaning and shows

your servants the craftsmen of the Cordeners and Barkers, being Cordeners, in-dwellers of this burch and citie, burgesses and freemen of the same: they are to say—Allan Matthie, Allan Simson, James Brodwood, younger, Gilbert Craig, Nicol Snodgrass, John Gilmour, John Anderson, elder, Matthew Barnhill, Michael Ridzeaul, James Brodwood, elder, Matthew Cameron, Hector Galbreath, Patrick Ker, Robert Young, Patrick Paterson, John Craig, William Hill, John Barton, William Cullen, Archibald Craig, Robert Mour, Thomas Craig, John Allan, and the remanent freemen of the said occupation, that, where for, the loving of the Almighty God's worship, and holy kirk, and common wealth of this good town, and for the profit of all and sundry our loving Lord the King's Grace' leidges, and others repairing and resorting thereto, and for the help and support of our poor decayed brethren of our craft, sailzied in goods, both present and to come, and for the sustentation and relief of our common charges, and to be laid upon our said craft; we desire that we may have the statutes, articles and rules following, granted and given unto us by your authorities, where, through good-will of us and our brethren, set furthward, and inconveniences avoyded, which in time past has been to our disprofit, namely: the banquets that we were used to cause ilk freeman of our craft make at his entry and upset in this burch, which we willing remit and discharge as unprofitable, and alter the same in money, less than they would expend before, to be bestowed upon our common charges, and for support of our poor brethren of craft; and considering it is said by common authority bŏt order make confusion, and for to eschew the inconveniencies thereof, in all time coming, thir articles and statutes following are our rational desires, we desire and ask to be appoven and ratified by your wisdoms.

ARTICLES PETITIONED FOR, AND GRANTED, BY THE COUNCIL
OF GLASGOW, TO THE CORDINERS AND BARKERS BEING
CORDERNERS.

Item.—In the first place, That craftsmen of the said craft, most habile and convenient thereto, shall have power equally to choose their own Deacon and Masters of craft, who shall be defended by

the Provost and Baillies in all their leisom acts and statutes for the common weill of the burch and city foresaid : also, that every man of the said craft, pretending to set up within this good town, shall be made first freemen and burgess with the town, and before he set up booth, shall pay for his upset as follows : viz.—If he be a free burgess man's son of this town, the sum of four pounds money ; and if he be an unfreeman's son, and was prentice, and learned within this town, shall pay of upset the sum of five pounds money ; and if he be a stranger unfreeman's son that was not learned or apprentice in this town, shall pay the sum of ten pounds money of upset, to be bestowed upon the common charges of the craft, and supporting of the poor decayed brethren thereof—which sum being compared with the banquet used of old by the upset of many, is of less value than it was before, but redounds to the more profit of the craft.

Item.—That every apprentice, at his entry to the said craft, if he be a freeman's son of this good town of Glasgow, shall pay the sum of twenty shillings money ; and if he be a stranger or unfreeman's son of this town, shall pay for their entries the sum of forty shillings silver money, to be bestowed in the foresaid uses. Also, that every master of the said craft shall pay weekly one Scots penny to the box, for the supporting of their poor brethren and charges specified ; and every servant, prentice being excepted, shall pay, in like manner, one halfpenny to them who happens to be depute to the gathering of the same. And, also, every man of the said occupation, both free and unfree, that presents any work to the mercate, or any Barker any leather to sale, shall pay each time they present work one penny to the said box and collector forsaid.

Item.—That each outen town's child, before he be admitted to serve under a master of the said craft, shall pay the sum of twenty shillings money to the box of the said craft, to be used and bestowed in the uses as written.

Item.—It is statuted and ordained that ilk one of the said craftsmen who happens to be absent from the four quarter accounts, being duly warned and required by the officer of the said craft, shall pay to the said box four shillings.

Item.—It is statute and ordained, that no freeman of the craft take a prentice for shorter time nor the space of seven years, and

shall have no power to take but one apprentice allenarly in the seven years; and if any be found doing in the contrarie, he shall pay a new upset to the box, to be bestowed as said is.

Item.—It is statuted and ordained, that no manner of man of the said craft-freemen, or others in their names, fitch another man's stand in the mercate, after it is laid down, or seat as use is, under the pain of eight shillings, to be payed to the Provost and Baillies, and six shillings to the box forsaid. Also, it is statuted and ordained, that no manner of man, freeman, or others, present any work to the mercate until nine hours of the day, under the pain of eight shillings, to be payed to the said box; and attour it shall not be allowed to no unfreeman to stand betwixt freemen and the Cross, under the pain of eight shillings, to be paid to the said box; and that no freeman shall have on his stand an unfreeman's work, under the pain of four shillings, unforgiven, to be paid to the box of the said craft; and it shall be lawfull to the Deacon and the Masters of the craft, for the commonweil of our Sovereign Lord's lieges, to search and examine both the made work and leather barked, being presented to the mercate or any other place; and sic like the Deacon and Masters shall search the whole made work within this town; and if there be found any work unsufficient, or leather viel unsufficient barked, the Deacon shall advertise the oversman of the town thereof, and thereafter the owner thereof, the unsufficient work or barked leather, shall tyne the same.

Item.—It is statuted and ordained, that no master of the said craft shall take another man's servant, nor his apprentice, without his leave licensed of his master that he was serving last to, and unto the time to be made out and accounted for, and reckoned for, and payment of his intronissions with his master's goods wherewith he intermitted; and if there be any found doing the contrary of this statute, he shall pay eight shillings to the Baillie and six shillings to the box of the craft. And in case any freemen of the said craft receive again in service any servant that left his master, being feied with him without time, and yet be feied and served others of any other craft, he that receives again to serve shall pay a new upset to the said box of the craft.

Item.—If any man of the said craft, dwelling within the said town, and break, disobey the said Deacon, masters of craft, or their officer, in any points forsaid, or in the execution of his office, shall pay ane new upset to the said craft, and twenty shillings to the Baillie of the town, as oft as there shall be any found and tried culpable by the brethren of the craft.

Item.—It is statute that the last entered that shall come to be freeman with the craft, shall be Officer to the same, unto the time another come to be a freeman with the said craft. And also it is statute and ordained, that the said Deacon of the craft, accompanied with the officer of the town, shall have power to poynd and distrenzie for the duties and the unlaws as written, and in default of payment, conform to this erection, with power to close the debtor's or disobedient's booth window unto the time he make full payment and satisfaction. Also, the said Deacon, with the advice of the best and worthiest craftsmen of the said craft, shall have power to make statutes to their own craft, for the common weil and profit of the said burgh and city, and the support of their poor, and therein in all time coming, as Officers and Deacon.

To do which statutes, articles and rules being read, and heard, and understood, and diligently considered, that they are, in first, for the loving of Almighty God, and for the common weil of our Sovereign Lord's lieges, and for the goodwill in time coming, to themselves, and tend to the profit of them and their poor distressed brethren of craft, and of their common charge,—We, the said Provost, Baillies, and Council, has ratified, approven, and confirmed, and be these presents ratify, approve, and confirm, for us and our successors, the said articles, in all and sundry other points as written, to the said trade craftsmen, and their successors of the said craft, in perpetual memorie, in time to come; and thir premises, to all and sundry whom it effeirs, we make manifest and known, be these our presents letters,—To the which, in witness verification of the same, the common seal of our said burgh and city, with our subscriptions manual, and our Scribe of Court, as after follows, is hanging at the said seal of Glasgow, the twenty-seventh day of June, the year o God one thousand four hundred and threescore years.

(Duly Signed and Sealed.)

III.—SEAL OF CAUSE BY THE PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES OF GLASGOW IN FAVOUR OF THE INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1558, AND RATIFICATION THEREOF BY JAMES, ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW.

(Revised with Original by James D. Marwick, LL.D., Town-Clerk, Glasgow, January, 1881.)

TILL all and syndry quhais knowlage thir present lettres sall to cum : The Prouest Ballies counsell and comunitie of the burght and cietie of glesgw gretinge, in God euyrlastinge wittis zour vniversiteis that the day and dait of thir presentis comperit befoir ws the craftismen of the cordonaris and barkaris of our said cietie and presentit till ws sitand In Jugement our counsell gaddirrit thair bill and Supplicatione of the quhilk the tennour followis In thir wordis—

My lorde prouest ballies and worthy counsell of this gude toune of glesgw, wnto zour discretiounis humilie menis and schewis zour seruaturis the craftismen of the cordonaris and barkaris Induellaris of this burght and cietie burgessis and fremen of the sammyn, thay ar to say patrik pudzen, androw craige, Johne androw, elder, robert mwre, gilbart craige, allane Stevynsoun, James braidwod, elder, Nicoll Snodgers, patrik patersoun, mychaell morsone, Johne Sym, James braidwod, zowngar, thomas craige, Johne bog and mathow bernehill and the remanent fremen of the Saidis occupationis : That quhair for the louynge of almychty god the honour of holy kirk wirschep and commowne veile of this gude towne and for the proffet of all and syndry our souerane lorde and ladyis the king and quene graceis leigeis and wtheris reparing thairto, and for augmentatioun of deuine seruice at the alter of Sanct niniane situat In the metropolitane kirk of glasgw, the honour of the Sanctis crispine and crispinani our patrones we dissire that we may haue thir statutis articlis and rewlis followinge grantit and geuyn to ws be zour autorities, quhair throw gude rewle and gidinge may be had amangis ws and oure successouris of the said craft baytht maisteris and seruandis In time commynge, considirringe It is said be commowne autoritie that mwltitude but ordour makis confusioun and for to eschew the onconuenient thair of in all tyme commynge Thir articulis followinge ar our ressonable dissires :

Item, In the first that the craftis men of the said craft maist habill and worthy thairto sall haif powar zeirlye to cheis thame ane deikin and kirk maister quhilk sal be defendit be the prouest and ballies in all thair lesum actis and Statutis for the commowne veile of this burght and cietie fairsaidis Alsswa that euyrry man of the Saidis craftis pretendinge to set wp bwitht In this gude toune he sal be maid first freman witht the toune and pay to the wphaldinge and reparatioune of the said alter the sowme of thre pundis sex schilling awcht penneis for his vpset, Alsswa that all fremen sonneis within this said burght and cietie In the vpsetinge of thair bwithtis of new, sal pay allanerlie for thair vpset to the reparatioune of the said alter sex schillinge awcht pennyis money, Item that euyrry prenteiss at his entres to the saidis craft sall pay to the reparatioune of the saidis alter the sowme of twenty schillingis money, Alsswa that euyrry maister of the said craft sall pay oueklie to the reparatioune of the said alter ane penny scottis and euyrry seruand (prenteissis being exceptit) sall pay Iulykmaner oueklie ane half penny to thame quhilkis hapins to be deput to the gaddirringe of the Sammyn, and als that euyrry man of the saidis occupationne baytth fre and unfre that presentis to the markat ony werk or barkit leddir to sell sall pay ilk time thay present werk ane penny to the vphald of the suffraige of the said Alter, Alsswa It is statut and ordaneit that all thay quhilk ar absent fra the four quarter comptis beand dewlie warneit and requirit be the officiare of the craft sall pay to the alter foure schillingis, Alsswa It is statut and ordaneit that nayne freman tak ane prenteiss for schortar space nor the space of sevyne zeiris and sall haif powar to tak bot ane prenteis allanyrlye In the sevyne zeir, and gif ony beis fwndyn doand in the contrer he sall pay to the alter thre pund sex schillinge aucht penneiss, Item It is statut and ordaneit that nayne maner of man freman nor wthir be thayme self thair seruandis nor wthir In thair naymeis, feiche ane wthir mannis stand in the mercat eftir that It be laid or set as vse is wnder the payne of aucht schillinge to be payit to the prouest or ballies and sex schillinge to the alter, Alsswa It is statut and ordaneit that nayne maner of man, freman nor wthir present ony werk to the mercat quhill nyne houris of the day wnder the payne of ane pund of wax, and attour It sall nocht be leswm to nayne wnfreman to stand betuix ane freman

and the corce wnder the payne of ane pund of wax, and at nayne freman ressaue vpone his stande ane wnfremanis werk wnder the payne of four schillingis wnforgiffin, and alsswa It sall be lefull to the deikin and kirk maistiris for the commowne veile of oure souerane lorde and ladyis lgicis to seirs and exeme baitht maid werk and barkit leddir presentit to the merkat or ony wthir place, and be thair fwndyn ony werk insufficient or leddir evill and Insufficietlie barkit the deikin sal aduerteis the ourmen of the toune thair of and thairestir the awner of the Insufficient werk or barkit leddir sall tyne the sammyn, Item It is statut and ordaneit that nayne maister sall tak ane wthir mannis seruand nor his prenteis without he haif licence of his maister that he was seruand last to and wnto the tyme he haif maid compt reknyng and payment of his Intromissione with his maisteris gudis quhair—witht he intromittit, and gif ony dois in the contrer of this statut he shall pay awcht schillingis to the ballies and sex schillingis to the alter, Item gif ony man of the saidis craft duelland within the said burght and cietie disobayis the saidis deikin and kirk maister or thair officiar In ony of the poynteis foirsaidis or in the executione of his office sall pay ane new vpset and twenty schillingis to the ballies als oft as thair beis ony fwndyn culpabile, and attour it is statut and ordaneit that the said deikyn sall haif power to poynde and distrenze for the dewteis and wnlawis abone vrittyn and in default of payment conforme to this erectione witht powar till clois the dettour or disobayaris bwitht and wyndo wnto the tyme he mak full payment and satisfactioun, Alsswa the said deikin witht the aduyis of the best and worthyest craftismen of thair craft sall haif power to mak statutis to thaire awne craft for the commowne veile and proffet of the said burght and cietie and for the vphald of the said alter and suffraige to be done thairat In all tyme commynge as efferis ane deiken to do, Quhilkis Statutis articlis and rewlis being red hard and wndirstande and diligetlie considvirit that thay ar in the first for the lovyng of almychty god awgmentatioun of diuine seruice and for the veile of our souerane lorde and ladyis liegis and for gude rewile In tyme commynge amangis thayme of the said craft, we the saidis prouest ballies and counsell witht the consent assent approbatioun and ratifiatioun of ane maist reuerend fadir James be the mercie of God archbischof of glesgw hes ratefyit appreuit and

confirmait and be thir presentis ratefyis appreis and confirmeis for ws and oure successouris the foirsaid articlis In all and syndry thir prymeissis abone vrittyn to the saidis craftismen and thair successouris of the said craft in perpetuall memoreall In tyme to cum, and thir premissis to all and syndry quhame it efferis we mak manifest and knawin be thir our present lettres to the quhilkis In witnes and verificatioune of the Sammyn the Seile of the said maist reuerend fadir oure lorde and prelat In verificatioune of his consent and approbatioune togiddir witht oure commowne seile to thir presentis ar appendit at our burght and cietie foirsaid the twenty seyn day of februar the zeir of god Jm Vc and fyftie awcht zeiris (27 February 1558).

IV.—SEAL OF CAUSE BY THE PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES OF
GLASGOW IN FAVOUR OF THE INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS,
27TH JUNE, 1569.

*(Revised with Original by James D. Marwick, LL.D., Town-Clerk,
Glasgow, January, 1881.)*

To all and sindry to quhais knowlege thir present Letres sall to cum :
The Prouest Baillies counsale and communitie of the burght and
Citie of glasgw greting In God euirlesting Wittis zour vniuersities
That the daye and dait of thir presentis Comperit befor ws The
craftismen of the Cordinaris and barkaris being Crodinaris of oure
said citie And presentit to ws sittand In Jugement oure counsale
gadderit thair bill and supplicatioun of the quhilk the tenour followis
in thir wordis—

My lord prouest Baillies and worthie counsale of this gude toun of
glasgw vnto zoure discretioun humilie menis and schawis, zoure
seruitouris The craftismen of the cordinaris and barkaris being
Cordinaris Induellaris In this burght and citie, Burgessis and fremen
of the samyn, Thai are to saye Allane steinsoune, James braidwod,
zoungare, Gilbert craig, Nichol snodgers, Johnne gilmoure, Johnne
andro, eldar, James braidwod, eldar, Matho camrone, Hectoure
galbrayth, patrik ker, Robert zoung, patrik patersoune, Allane
Mathie, Williame hill, Johnne bartoune, Williame culane, archibald
craig, Robert mure, Thomas craig, Johnne craig, matho bornhill and

Johne allane and Michael pudzane and the Remanent fremen of the said occupatioune, That quhair for the loving of almychtie god worschip of halie kirk and common weltht of this gude toune and for the proffit of all and sindry oure souerane Lord the kingis grace Liegis and wtheris reparing and resorting thairto, and for the help and support of oure pair dekeyit brethir of oure craft failzeit In guddis, baith present and to cum, and for the sustentatioune and releif of oure commone chargis Laid and to be laid vpone our said craft we desire that we maye have thir statutes articulis and rewlis following grantit and gevin to ws be zoure autoriteis, Quhair throucht gude rewle and gyding mai be had amangis ws and oure successouris of the said craft baith maisteris and seruandis in tyme to cum and the commone weill of ws and oure said brethir sett furthwart and Inconuenientis evoydit quhilkis in time bipast hes bene to oure disproffitt, namelie the bancatis that we war vsit to causs ilk freman of our craft mak at his entre to vpsett his buiht Quhilkis we are willing to remitt and discharge as Improfitable and alter the samyn in money (Less nor thai wald expend befor) to be bestowit vpon oure commoune chargis and for support of oure pure brethir of craft, And considering It is said be commoune autorite That multitude but ordoure makis confusioune and for to eschew the Inconuenient thair of In all tymes cuming Thir articulis and statutis following are oure rationable desyris quhilkis we desyre and askis to be approvin and Ratifeit be zour wisdomes.

Item In the first that the craftismen of the said craft maist hable and conuenient thairto sall have power zeirlie to cheis thame ane dekyn and maisteris of craft who sall be defendit be the prouest and baillies In all thair lesum actis and statutis for the commoune weill of this burcht and ciete foirsaid, Alsua that euery man of the said craft pretending to sett vp buiht in this gude toune sall be made first freman and burgess with the toune and befor he set up buith sall paye for his vpsett as followis, viz., Gif he be ane fre burges mannis sone of this towne the sowme of foure pundis money and gif he be ane vnfremannis sone and was prenteiss and lernit within this toune sall paye of vpsett the sowme of sax pundis money and gif he be ane stranger or vnfremannis sone that was nocht prenteis nor lernit in this toune sall paye the sowme of ten pundis money of vpsett To be

bestowit vpoun the commone chargis of the craft and supporting of the puire dekeyit brethir thair of, Quhilk sowmes being conferrit witht the baucat vsit of auld by the vpset of money Is of Les valoure nor it was befor bot redoundis to the mair proffitt of the craft, Item that euery prenteis at his entre to the said craft gif he be ane fremanis sone of this gude toune sall paye the sowme of twenty schillingis money and gif he be ane stranger or vnfremannis sone of this towne sall paye the sowme of fourty schillingis money for thair entres siluer to be bestowit in the foirsaidis vsis, Alsua that euery maister of the said craft sall pay owklie ane Scottis penny to the box for the supporting of thair brethir and chargis abone specifeit and euery seruand (prenteisis being except) sall paye in lik maner ane half penny to thame quhilk happennis to be depute to the gadding of the samyne, and als that euery man of the said occupationne bayth fre and vnfre that presentis to the marcat ony work or barkit Leddar to sell, sall paye Ilk tyme thaj present work ane penny to the said box and collectouris foir saidis, Item that ilk owtyntownes child or he be admittit to serve vnder ony maister of the said craft sall paye the sovme of twenty schillingis money to the box of the said craft to be vsit and bestowit in the vsis abone vrittin, Item It is statute and ordanit that ilk ane of the said craftismen quhilkis happennis to be absent fra the foure quartar comptis beand dewlie warnit and requyrit be the officiare of the said craft sall paye to the said box foure schillingis money, Item it is statute and ordanit that na freman of the said craft tak ane prenteis for schortare space nor the space of sevin zeiris and sall have poware to tak bot ane prenteis alanerlie in the sevin zeir and gif ony beis fundin doand In the contrare he sall paye ane new vpsett to the box to be bestowit as said is, Item It is statute and ordanit That na maner of man of the said craft freman or wtheris In thair names fitche ane vther mannis stand In the marcatt efter It be laid downe or sett as vse is vnder the pane of aucht schillingis to be payit to the prouest and baillies and sax schillingis to the box foirsaid, Alsua It is statute and ordanit that na maner of man freman or wthir present ony work to the marcat quhil nyne houris of the daye vnder the pane of aucht schillingis to be payit to the said box, and attoure, It sall nocht be lesum to na vnfreman to stand betuix ane freman and the corce vnder the pane

of aucht schillingis to be payit to the said box and that na freman ressaue vpon his stand ane vnfremannis work vnder the pane of four schillingis vnforgevin to be payit to the box of the said craft, and alsua it sall be lefull to the dekyn and masteris of the craft for the commone wele of oure souerane Lordis Liegis to serche and exame baitht maid work and leddir barkit being presentit to the marcat or ony wthir place, and siclik owklie the dekyn and maisteris sall serche the haill maid work within this toune and be thair fundin ony work Insufficient or leddir ewill and Insufficientlie barkit The dekyn sail aduertis the ourismen of the towne thairof and thairestir the awnaris of the Insufficient work or barkit leddir sall tyne the samyne, Item it is statute and ordanit that na maister of the said craft sall tak ane vthir manniss seruand nor his prenteis without he haif licience of his maister that he was seruand last to and on to the tyme he have maid compt reknyng and payment of his Intromissionne with his maisteris guddis quhair with he Intromittit, and gif ony dois In the contrar of this statute he sall paye aucht schillingis to the baillies and sax schillingis to the box of the craft and in cais ony freman of the said craft ressaue agane In service ony servand that left his maister being feit with him within termes and zed to be feit and servit wtheris of ony vther craftis he that resauis agane to service sall paye a new vpsett to the box of the said craft, Item gif ony man of the said craft duelland within the said toune and burght disobeyis the said dekyn and maisteris of craft or thair officiare In ony of the poyntis foirsaid or In the executioun of his office sall paye a new vpsett to the said craft and twenty schillingis money to the baillies of the towne als oft as thair beis ony fundyn and tryit culpabill be the brethir of the craft, Item it is statute that the last Intrans that cumis to be freman with the craft sal be officiare to the samyn on to the tyme ane vthir cum to be freman with the said craft and attour it is statute and ordanit That the said dekyn of craft accompaneit with ane officiare of the towne sall have power to poynd and distrenze for the dewiteis and vnlawis abone vrittin, and In defalt of payment conforme to this erectioun with power to clois the dettoure or disobeyaris buith wyndo on to the tyme he mak full payment and satisfaciounne, alsua the said dekyn witht the advise of the best and worthiest craftsmen of the said craft sall have power to

mak statutis to thair awne craft for the commone wele and proffitt of the said burght and citie and for support of thair puir brethir In all tymes cuming as efferis ane dekyn to do. Quhilkis statutes articulis and reulis being Red hard and vnderstand and diligently considerit That thaj ar In the first for the lovyng of almichtie god and for the commone wele of oure souerane Lordis Liegis and for gude reule In tyme cuming amangis thameselfis and tendis to the proffitt of thame and thair puir dekeyit brethir of craft and of thair commone chargis. We the saidis Prouest Baillies and counsale hes ratifeit appreuit and confermit and be thir presentis ratifeis appreuis and confirmis for ws and oure successouris the saidis articles In all and sindry thir poyntis abonevriten to the said craftismen and thair successouris of the said craft In perpetuall memorie In tyme to cum and thir premissis to all and sindry quhome It efferis we mak manifest and knawin Be thir our present lettres, to the quhilkis In witnes and verificatioune of the samyne The commone sele of oure said burght and citie witht oure subscriptiones manuales and our scribe of court as eftir followis Is to hungin at the said citie of Glasgw the twenty sevin day of Junij The zeir of god ane thousand fyve hundredtht and thre scoir nyne zeiris (27 June 1569).

James Hume of West
James Hume

Munster endum m. clear bonthe

Buttrent roß bailis

Mayr P. H. & Hall
 Mungom Harotte
 ar & hsm
 James Flemmyng

(JHONE STEWARD of Mynto
Knycht prouest

MAISTER ADAM WALLACE
Baillie.

RITCHERT ROSS
Baillie.

MAISTER JHONE HALL

MATTHOW HAROTTE

ARD LYONE

JAMES FLEMYNG)

Ita est Henricus Gibsoun notarius ac scriba curie burgalis glasguensis Manu propria.

Henricus Gibsoun notarius de mandatis dauid Lyndsay Johannis arbuklet Willelmi wat Jacobi riche et Johannis fleming nescientium scribere manibus suis.

[So it is, Henry Gibsoun notary and clerk of the burgh court of Glasgow with his own hand.]

[Henry Gibson notary by the directions of David Lyndsay John Arbuklet, William Wat, James Riche and John Flemmyng, not knowing to write with their own hands.]

V.—ACT OF THE DEACON CONVENERS HOUSE OF GLASGOW IN
FAVOUR OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE CORDONERS THER,
AND RATIFICATION THEREOF BY THE PROVOST, BAILIES,
AND COUNCIL OF GLASGOW.

*(Revised with Original by James D. Marwick, LL.D., Town-Clerk,
Glasgow, January, 1881.)*

AT Glasgow The thirty day of September jm vjc nyntie Three years
(30th Sept., 1693) The Whilk day The Provost Baillies and
Council of the said Burgh being conveened Anent ane Act of
Recommendation made and granted be the Deacon Conveener,
Deacons and Remanent Members of the Deacon Conveeners
house of the said Burgh in favours of Andrew Mainie present
Deacon of the Cordoners of the samen Burgh and Remanent
Members of the said Incorporation for themselves and in name
and behalf of the Poor thereof; of the Whilk Act the Tenor
follows At the Crafts Hospitall of Glasgow the last day of
Jun jm vjc nyntie and three yeares. The Whilk day the Deacon
Conveener, Deacones and remanent members of the Deacon Con-
veeners house of the said Burgh being conveened Anent the Petition
given into them bye Andrew Mainie present Deacon of the Cordoners
of the samen burgh and remanent members of the said Incorporation
for themselves and in name and behalfe of the poor thereof
Makeand Mention That where be Contract past and perfyted betwixt
the said Incorporation of Cordoners of Glasgow and the Cordoners
in Gorballs dated the Eightein of day December jm vjc sixtie eight
yeares Containing severall heads'articles and clauses thereintill And
particularie the said Incorporation of the Cordiners of Glasgow
Grants only Libertie be the said Contract to the saids Cordoners
and Shoemakers in Gorballis To stand in the mercat of Glasgow vpon
the mercat day for selling of their shoes and vthers thereontill for
payment be ilk ane of them of the soume of Eighteen shillings scots
yearlie for their mercat dewes Yet notwithstanding therof the saids
Cordoners and Shoemakers in Gorballs and there servants contrare
to the said Contract and Liberties of the said calling And several other
Cordoners strangers living about this Burgh comes into the samen
Not only upon the mercat day Bot also vpon other dayes and tackes

measures of the Burgesses and Inhabitants feet and makes shoes and other work to them Wherethrow the said Incorporation of Cordoners of Glasgow are heavily wronged and prejudged be the encroachment of the Cordoners in Gorballis Express contrare to the words and meaning of the said Contract and custome of the rest of the Incorporationes of the crafts of Glasgow And will terminat to the ruine of their Trade and occasion many debates not only amongst themselves Bot also betwixt them and strangers. Craveand therefore the said Deacon Conveener Deacones and remanent members of the said Deacon Conveeners house to consider the premissis And if they should find the desire of the said petition reasonable To Represent the samen to the Proveist Baillies and Toune Counsell of the said Burgh That they may Discharge the saids Cordoners and Shoemakers in Gorballs and all other Cordoners vnfreemen and strangers and their servands in all tyme hereafter from comeing in to this Burgh on any day whatsomever and tacking measures of any persones feet within the samen for makeing of shoes boots slippers or other Cordoner work to them or bring in the samen to the imployers That they may try the sufficiencie or insufficiencie of the work and to pryce the same accordinglie (And when they are not pleased with the work and pryce thereof they retorne the samen back to the makers Whilk is the same Libertie the Cordoners of Glasgow have themselves) Except upon the mercat day To be presented and sold in the publict mercat and sighted there before they be sold or taken into any houses as to the sufficiencie of the work To be tryed be the Deacon of the said Incorporation of Cordoners of Glasgow and his Masters conforme to use and wont That the Leidges may not be prejudged vnder such paines and penalties as the said Deacon Conveener, Deacones and members foresaid should think fit As the said Petition beares Whilk being tacken to the said Deacon Conveener Deacones and remanent members foresaid their consideration And after mature advyce and deliberation had be them thereanent They find the desire thereof most just and reasonable And that the Cordoners in Gorballs and all other Cordoners vnfreemen and strangers Be obleidged to performe what is desired be the said Petition And they Discharged to doe any thing to the contrare therof in tyme comeing vnder the paine of fyve

punds scots money To be exacted aff the Cordoners in Gorballs and all other Cordoners vnfreemen and strangers their servants or any of them toties quoties they shall happine to contraveen the premissis in any tyme comeing And that it shall be Lawfull and in the power of the said Deacon of Cordoners and his masters and their successors in all tyme hereafter To seize vpon all work brought into this Burgh Except upon the mercat day as said is contrare to this present act To be applyed for the use of the Poor of the Cordoners of Glasgow And Recommends to the Proveist Baillies and Counsell of this Burgh Not only to Ratifie the said Contract past betwixt the Cordoners of this Burgh and Gorballs Bot also thir presents in the haille heads articles and clauses thereof vnder the penaltie above-written ; as the said act bears. Which Act and Recommendation and desire thereof being read in presence of the said Magistrates and Council was by their Act Dated the Twenty-eighth day of september instant Recommended to John Anderson Late Provost, John Waddrop Baillie The Dean of Guild, and Deacon Conveener to be considered be them, and to give their opinion thereof to the said Magistrates and Council at their next Meeting. And Whilk persons forsaide having accordingly met and considered the said Act, They be their Report Declare they Find the Desire thereof Just and Reasonable. Whilk Act and Recommendation with the said Report Being tacken to the said Provost Baillies and Council Their Consideration and after Mature Advyce and Deliberation had be them thereanent They for them and their successors in Office have given and Granted and hereby gives and Grants To and in favours of the said Incorporation of the Cordoners of Glasgow what is desired thereby and not only Ratifies the foresaid Contract of Agreement Betwixt the Cordoners of Glasgow and Gorbels in manner foresaid and act of the Deacon Conveeners house above mentioned in the haille heads articles and clauses thereof. But also ordains the samein to take Effect and be put in all Due Execution in Time coming against the Controveeners thereof conform to the Tenor of the samein in all poynts under the pain of five pund Scots also oft as they shall be apprehended contraveening the premissis or any part thereof By and Attour the Apprehending the work frae these who shall happen to contraveen and confiscation of the samein for the use of the Poor of the said Cordoners in Glasgow. But

prejudice to the Burgesses Inhabitants of this Burgh to goe to the Gorbels that the Cordeners thereof may take their measure for making any shoemaker work for themselves and bring in the samein when made Be themselves or Servants upon any Day of the week they please Except sundayes and ordaines the Clerk to give out Extracts hereof.

Extractum &c., Sic Subscribitur.

G. ANDERSON.

VI.—LETTER OF GUILDRY.

AT the burgh and city of Glasgow, the 6th February, 1605 years. Forasmuch as the whole inhabitants within this burgh and city of Glasgow, burgesses and freemen thereof, as well merchants as craftsmen, having duly considered and deeply weighed the great hurt, interest, damage, loss, and skaith, which their haill common-weil, these many years by-gone, have sustained, by strangers and unfreemen using and usurping the privileges and ancient liberties of this burgh, as freely as the freemen and burgesses, indwellers within the same; and partly, by some mutual contraversies, and civil discords, arising amongst the said freemen and burgesses, anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives; by the which occasions, not only their trade, traffic, and handling, has been usurped by strangers and unfreemen, as said is, to the great depauperating of the haill inhabitants within this town; but also, all policy and care of the liberties of this burgh has been overseen and neglected, to the great shame and derogation of the honour of this burgh, being one of the most renowned cities within this realm; and having found the only causes thereof to be for the want of the solid and settled order amongst themselves. Therefore, and for remead thereof in time coming, and for conforming of themselves, the said burgh and city, to other well reformed burghs within this realm, and for the common-weil and particular profit of the haill inhabitants thereof, in their own ranks, and posterity, in all time coming; and especially to the advancing of God's glory, and better ability to serve our sovereign lord, the King's Majesty, and for settling of peace, concord, and amity, among themselves, as faithful

Christians, and loving citizens; and their assistants of both the ranks, and whole body of this town, after many meetings and conventions, long disputation and reasoning, concerning their quietness and standing thereof, having nominate and chosen, now, William Anderson and Thomas Mure, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, and James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archibald Fauls, James Inglis, James Fleming, George Muir, and Thomas Brown, for the haill merchant rank, and their assistants; John Anderson, bailie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scott, deacon, John Muir, skippir, Mr. Robert Hamilton, William Muir, flesher, and James Fisher, maltman, for the haill craftsmen and their assistants; and the right honourable Sir George Elphinstone, of Blythwood, knight, provost, Mr. David Weems, Parson of Glasgow, Mr. John Bell and Mr. Robert Scott, ministers thereof, as oversmen and oddsmen, mutually chosen, betwixt the said merchants and crafts, in case of variance; the saids persons having accepted the said matter in and upon them, being several times conveyened to treat and reason upon the said matters, concerning the common-weil of the said burgh, after long reasoning had thereintill, for the better advancement of the said common-weil, and settling any controversies that may fall out thereafter, betwixt any of the saids ranks of merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants and successors, and the better enlarging of both their liberties, freedoms, and privileges, whereby they may live, in time coming, in the fear of God, obedience to His Majesty, and in good love, peace, amity, and concord, among themselves, so as both states may flourish afterwards.

After great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation, heard, seen, and considered, and ripely advised, by both the states of the saids merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants, *has concluded, that there shall be, in all time coming, a dean of gild, and a deacon conveener, with one visitor of the maltmen, whose elections, statutes, and privileges, as follows:—*

1st, That the dean of gild shall be always a merchant, and a merchant sailor, and a merchant venturer, and of the rank of a merchant, and shall be chosen yearly by provost, baillies, council, and deacons of this burgh in time coming, and that fifteen days

after that the baillies of the said burgh are chosen ; there shall be of merchants and craftsmen an equal number at his election.

2nd, The dean of gild, bearing office in the year preceding, shall, with the advice of twenty-four persons of the merchant rank, whom he shall choose, nominate two of the merchant rank to be in the leet with himself, whose names shall be presented, in writ, before the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, as is above specified, of the which three they shall choose one to bear office the year following, and so to be leeted and elected in all time coming, and sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, for the discharging of his duty faithfully, as becomes. And the dean of gild shall not bear office above two years together.

3rd, The dean of gild's council shall be composed yearly of eight persons, viz., four merchants, whereof the dean of gild, bearing office the year preceding, shall be one, and four craftsmen and gild brether, who shall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care, and zeal, to the common-weil, the most worthy men of both ranks. The dean of gild, his council of the merchant rank shall be chosen yearly by the dean of gild and twenty-four persons of the merchant rank, whom he shall choose to that effect ; and his council of the craftsmen rank shall be chosen by the deacon conveener, and the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, and their haill council, to be sworn yearly at their election, in presence of the dean of gild ; and shall be elected the next day after the dean of gild is chosen.

4th, The dean of gild and his council shall convene every Thursday, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and oftener, as the necessity of the common affairs, committed to their charge, shall require, being warned thereto by the dean of gild, or his officer ; and the persons absent the said day weekly, but farder warning, at the said hour, and at other times (excepting sickness, or being necessarily three miles out of the town), shall pay an unlaw of six shilling and eight pennies for the first, and thirteen shilling and four pennies for the second, and twenty shilling Scots for the third ; and if the dean of gild himself be absent at any of the said times (excepting sickness, or being three miles out of town, as said is), he shall pay twice so much of the unlaw, at each time, as any of his council pays for their absence.

5th, In absence of the dean of gild (which shall not be allowed, excepting as is before said, or some necessary and urgent cause, to be known and tried by his council, and obtaining their leave), he shall elect, by their advice, the old dean of gild, or any one of his council, in the merchant rank, to supply his place, as his substitute, during his absence, who shall be sworn; and if any one or more of the merchant rank, of the dean of gild's court, be absent, it shall be leasome to the dean of gild to bring in a gild brother of his own rank, one or more, to supply that place of the merchant rank being absent, during the absence of the other. And if any of the crafts rank, one or more, belonging to the dean of gild's council, be absent, the eldest gild brother, or his council of the crafts rank, shall choose another, one or more of the saids crafts, to supply the place of the absent, and likewise must be sworn.

6th, The dean of gild shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the great council of the town; he shall have a principal key of the town's charter chest in keeping.

7th, The dean of gild, and his council, or the most part thereof, shall have power to decern in all matters committed to his charge and office, and that within three days, if need requires; and shall elect a clerk yearly, for the better discharge of his office, who shall be sworn before the dean of gild and his council.

8th, No procurator, or man of law, shall be admitted to speak for any person before the dean of gild and his council, but the parties allenary.

9th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to judge, and give decreets in all actions, betwixt merchant and merchant, and other gild brothers, in matters of merchandise, and other such like causes; and the party refusing to submit his cause to the dean of gild and his council, shall pay an unlaw of five pounds money, and the cause being submitted, the party found in the wrong shall pay an unlaw of twenty shilling for two several unlaws, and shall be paid to the dean of gild, and applied to such use as he and his council thinks best.

10th, The dean of gild and his council, with the master of work, shall bear the burden in discerning all questions of neighbourhood, and lyming within this burgh; and no neighbour's work shall be

stayed but by him, who shall cause the complainer consign in his hand, a pledge worth twenty shilling in value, and the damage of the party who then shall stay the work, each day to be assigned by him to the complainer to give in his complaint, warning the parties; which day shall be within twenty-four hours after the consignment, and the which day the dean of gild and his council, or the most part of them, shall convene upon the ground, and the complainer not compearing, and found in the wrong, shall pay an unlaw of twenty shillings Scots, with the parties' damage for hindering the work, to be instantly past and modified by the said dean of gild and his council, and paid furth of the said pledge; and the party finding him grieved by the dean of gild and his council, upon consignment of the double unlaw, he is to be heard before the said great council of the town, and if he hath complained wrongfully, he is to pay the said double unlaw.

11th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to discharge, punish, and unlaw all persons, unfreemen, using the liberty of a freeman within the burgh, as they shall think fit, ay and while the said unfreemen be put off the town, and restrained, or else be made free with the town and their crafts; and sicklike, to pursue before the judges competent, all persons dwelling within this burgh, and usurping the liberty thereof, obtain decreets against them, and cause the same to be put to speedy execution.

12th, The dean of gild and his council to oversee and reform the metts and measures, great and small, pint and quart, peck and fir-lot, and of all sorts within the ell-wand, and weights of pound and stone, of all sorts, and to punish and unlaw the transgressors as they shall think expedient.

13th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to raise taxation on the gild brethren, for the welfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed gild brethren, their wives, children, and servants; and whoever refuses to pay the said tax, shall be unlawed in the sum of forty shilling so oft as they fail; providing the same not exceed the sum of one hundred pounds money, and at once upon the whole gild brethren; which tax being uplifted, the same shall be distributed by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon conveener, as they shall think expedient.

14th, Every burghess dwelling, and having his residence within this town, and so has born, and bears burthen within the same, shall pass gild brother for paying a merk at his entry to the dean of gild, with forty pennies to the hospital of his calling; and shall use all kind of handling and trade that is lawful during all the days of their lifetime at their pleasure; secluding from this benefit all kind of infamous and debauched men of evil life and conversation who are not worthy of such a benefit, who, nevertheless, during their lifetime shall be overseen thereintill, and their bairns after their decease, if they be found worthy and habile by the dean of gild and his council, shall have the like benefit that other gild brother's bairns have; and all burghesses and freemen, above written, who are not off the country, shall be bound to enter gild brother betwixt and the first day of May next to come, otherwise to be reputed and holden as strangers: and who are absent off the country, shall enter gild brother within fifteen days after their home coming; secluding also from this benefit of gild brother, all burghesses who have not their residence within this burgh, and all burghesses within the same, who have not born, or bear burden, with the freemen of this burgh (noblemen excepted).

15th, Every gild brother's son or sons, that desires to be gild brother, shall pay at his entry for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his own calling, whenever he designs to pass, either before or after his father's decease; with this restriction, that if he be a merchant of that calling, he shall be worth in lands, heritage, and moveable gear, five hundred merks money, and their assistants to give an account of as much; if he be a craftsman, and their assistants, he shall be worth two hundred and fifty merks money before he be admitted and received gild brother, who shall be tried by the dean of gild and his council; and, as concerning the infamous and debauched persons, not worthy of the benefit of gild brother, they shall be tried by the dean of gild, with the advice of a certain number of the merchant rank, as he shall choose for that effect, and shall inroll all the names of these of the merchant rank and their assistants who are unworthy; and every deacon shall try their own crafts, and that by the advice of the deacon conveener, who shall try their assistants who are unworthy; and the persons shall be inrolled in the dean of gild's books.

16th, Every gild brother's daughter, that marries a freeman burghess of this burgh, shall pay at his entry for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; and he shall be worth so much lands, heritages, and moveable gear, as is above mentioned, whether merchant or craftsman, and tried worthy by the dean of gild and his council; and this privilege to extend to the gild brother's daughters, as many as he has, providing, that the daughter hath no further benefit of the gildry but to her first husband allennarly, and this benefit shall only appertain and extend to the sons and daughters of gild brothers who are lawfully begotten.

17th, And because there are several bairns, whose fathers have been freemen and burghesses of this burgh, and who are dead within these ten years, who, of equity, conscience, and good reason, should not be secluded from the benefit: It is therefore concluded, that such bairns shall, either by themselves, or by their friends, in case they be minors, compear before the dean of gild and his council, and book themselves as lawful bairns to their father, who thereafter, when occasion offers, shall have the benefit of gild brother, paying only twenty shilling, and five shilling to the hospital of their own calling; always being tried meet and worthy of such a benefit, and be worth the foresaid sum; merchant and craftsman to be tried by the dean of gild and his council; providing, that the saids bairns, or their friends, compear before the dean of gild and his council to be booked in his books, and that betwixt and the first day of May next to come; otherwise, afterwards to have no benefit.

18th, All burghesses' wives within this burgh for the present, shall enjoy such privileges and liberties during the time of their widowhood, as if their husbands were in life; for the benefit of gildry, paying to the dean of gild thirteen shilling and four pennies, with three shilling and four pennies to the hospital of their husband's calling; the saids widows being always tried by the dean of gild and his council to be of good life and honest conversation; and the widows to come shall have the same liberty, if their husbands have been gild brothers; if otherwise, not to enjoy that benefit.

19th, And concerning the apprentices of gild brothers, burghesses, of merchants and crafts, and their assistants. First, for the better

trial and proof of their good condition. Secondly, they ought to be so far inferior to their master's bairns, as touching their right through their master. And, thirdly, to move them to take their master's daughter in marriage before any other; which will be a great comfort and support to freemen. That, therefore, no apprentice be received burghess by right of his apprenticeship, without he served a freeman, after his apprenticeship, for the space of two years, for meat and fee, and then be received burghess; paying thereafter, for his burghess-ship to the town ten merks; and then, not to be received gild brother by that right, without he be burghess for four years, and so to continue thirteen years before he be gild brother by the right of his apprenticeship, paying then only to the dean of gild ten merks money for his gildry; and before his being received gild brother, he is to bring, and produce, before the dean of gild and his council, a sufficient testimonial, subscribed by that nottar who is clerk, viz., if he be a merchant's apprentice, or any of their assistants, he shall have his testimonial subscribed by the dean of gild's clerk; and if he be an apprentice to a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall bring a sufficient testimonial from the deacon conveener's clerk; and this no ways shall be extended against burghesses' sons, farther than the old use and wont. But if the apprentice marry his master's daughter, or the daughter of a freeman burghess and gild brother, and if he be found by the dean of gild and his council, to be worthy of the forenamed sum, merchant or craftsman, and be of an honest conversation, and of such a benefit, and being so tried, he may be received gild brother at any time by right of his wife, paying only twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; otherways to pay the extremity.

20th, That every man out of town, whether merchant or craftsman, being not as yet neither burghess nor freeman within this burgh, who shall enter hereafter, shall first be tried by the dean of gild and his council, and being found worth the sum above specified, according to his calling, and of honest and good conversation, shall pay for his gildry, after he is made burghess, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hospital of his calling thirteen shilling and four pennies, except he marry a gild brother's daughter, who then shall only pay for his

gildry twenty shilling, and forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

21st, Whatever person, who is not presently burgess and freeman of this burgh, and enters hereafter burgess *gratis*, shall pay for his gildry forty pounds money, with forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

22^d, The hail sums of money, that shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter, for entries as gild brother, shall be divided in this form, viz., all that enters gild brother as a merchant, or any of their assistants, the money shall be applied for the weil of the merchants hospital, and their decayed brethren, or to any other good and pious use which may tend to the advancing of the common-weil of this town, which shall be distributed by the dean of gild, with advice of the merchant council, and such other of the merchant rank as he shall choose for that effect. And all that is gotten and received from any craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall enter gild brother, shall be applied to their hospital, and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use which may tend to the advancement of the common-weil of the burgh, and that by the deacon conveyener, with advice of the rest of the deacons.

23^d, It shall no ways be leasome to any gild brother, who is not at present burgess and freeman of this burgh, but enters hereafter to be burgess and gild brother, according to the order set down before, and according to his ability and worth, to tapp tar, oil, butter, or to tapp eggs, green herring, pears, apples, corn, candle, onions, kail, straw, bread (except bakers, who may sell bread at all licit times at their pleasure), milk, and such like small things, which is not agreeable to the honour of the calling of a gild brother.

24th, It shall not be leasome to a single burgess, who enters hereafter to be burgess, and becomes not a gild brother, to tapp any silk or silk-work, spices or sugars, drugs nor confections, wet or dry, no lawns or cambricks, nor stuffs above twenty shilling per ell, no foreign hats, nor hats with velvet and taffety, that comes out of France, Flanders, England, or other foreign parts; nor to tapp hemp, lint, or iron, brass, copper, or ache; neither to tapp wine in pint or quart, great salt, wax, waid, grain, indego, nor any other kind of litt; neither to buy nor sell, in great, within the liberties of

this burgh, salt beef, salmond, herring, nor yet to salt any of them, to sell over again, but for their own use allenarly ; neither to buy plaiding, or cloth, in great, to sell again, within this liberty ; nor to buy tallow, above two stones together, except only candlemakers, to serve the town, or any honest man for his own use ; nor to buy any sheep-skins, to dry and sell over again, or hides to salt and sell again, nor any wild skins, within this liberty, as tod's skins above five together, otters, not above three together, and other like skins. And sicklike, not to sell any kind of woolen cloth, above thirty-three shilling and four pennies per ell, linen cloth, not above thirteen shilling and four pennies per ell, except such cloth as is made in their own house, which they shall have liberty to sell, as they can best ; neither buy wool, to sell over again within this liberty, nor to buy any linen yarn to sell over again, or to transport out of the town, either in great or small parcels, excepting the weavers of the burgh, who buy yarn to make cloth, and sell the same at pleasure.

25th, It shall not be allowed to cremers to set any cremes upon the High Street, except upon Wednesday and fairs allenarly ; and to use no ware but such as are permitted to any single burgess.

26th, Farder, it shall not be licensed to any single burgess or gild brother, to buy with other men's money, under colour and pretence that it is their own, any wares, within the liberty of this burgh, to the hurt and prejudice of the freemen thereof, under the penalty of twenty pounds money, and attour crying of their freedom, being tried and convicted by the dean of gild and his council, and that in respect of the great hurt and damage that the freemen of this burgh hath sustained by such doings heretofore.

27th, It shall not be leasome to any person holding shops, at any time to creme upon the High Street ; but such as sells Scots cloth, bonnets, shoes, iron-work, and such like handy-work used by craftsmen, under the penalty of twenty shilling, *toties quoties*.

28th, It shall not be leasome to any unfreemen to hold stands upon the High Street, to sell anything pertaining to the crafts, or handy-work, but betwixt eight of the morning and two of the clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of forty shilling ; providing that tappers of linen and woolen cloth be suffered from morning to evening, at their pleasure, to sell. All kinds of vivers to be sold from

morning to evening ; but unfreemen who shall sell white bread, to keep the hours appointed.

29th, All burgesses that enters hereafter freemen, and a simple burgess, if he gives up his name to be a merchant, or any of their assistants, shall pay to the hospital of his calling five merks Scots money ; and if he be a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall pay to the crafts hospital five merks money ; and all burgesses who enter hereafter *gratis*, and remaining a simple burgess, either merchant or craftsman, shall pay to the hospital of his calling ten merks money.

30th, There shall be no burgess made or entered hereafter, except if (he be a merchant, or of their assistants) he be tried by the dean of gild to be worth one hundred pounds Scots of free gear, and booked in the books, and have a testimonial subscribed with the dean of gild's hand ; and if he be a craftsman, or of their assistants, he shall be worth twenty pounds money of free gear, besides his craft, and shall be booked in the deacon conveener's books, and have the deacon conveener's testimonial subscribed with his hand ; and either of them presenting the said testimonial to the provost, bailies, and council, shall be received burgess, paying their burgess fines as usual ; otherways no burgess, whether merchant or craftsman, are to be admitted or acknowledged at no time thereafter.

31st, The dean of gild and his council, for observing the privileges, shall have power to set down unlaws and penalties, and to mitigate and enlarge the same, according to the time and place, person and quality, of the trespass. And farder, to make laws and statutes, and set down heads and articles, to be observed for the weil of the town ; and the provost, bailies, and council, to approve of the same.

32nd, The haill unlaws mentioned in the laws above written, and such other laws, acts and statutes, to set down by the dean of gild and his council, shall be applied, viz., the one-half thereof to the dean of gild and his council, and the other half to be applied by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon conveener, to any good and pious work, as they shall think fit.

33rd, It shall be leasome to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to elect one of their own number to be treasurer or collector

of the whole entries money and unlaws that shall happen to be gotten, who shall be bound to make a faithful account of his intromissions thereof, upon eight days' warning, as he shall be required by the said dean of gild and his council ; of the which entry-money of gildry, he shall deliver and make payment of the whole that is to be received of the gildry of the merchant ranks, and their assistants, to be employed to the use foresaid ; and the whole unlaws that is received, are to be delivered to the dean of gild and his council, to be bestowed on the uses foresaid.

34th, It shall be leasome to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to choose an officer for poinding, and putting to execution all the foresaid acts and statutes that are to be set down, and decreets to be pronounced by the dean of gild and his council, and for gathering in and poinding for all rents and duties pertaining to the merchants' hospital, who shall be allowed by provost, and baillies, and the council, and all the town officers to concur and assist the said officer in the execution of his office. as oft as they shall be required, under the penalty of an unlaw of twenty shillings money, upon every one of the said town officers who refuses, being desired, *toties quoties*.

35th, The dean of gild shall have full power to convene the hail merchants, and their assistants, at such times as he shall think expedient, for ordering their hospital, and such other necessary affairs that occurs.

36th, It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annuals of the back almshouse, pertaining to the town, behind the Bishop's Hospital, shall be equally divided, betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital, in all time coming.

37th, It is agreed and concluded upon, that there shall be a common metster of woolen cloth, whom the dean of gild and his council shall have power to elect yearly, who shall be sworn to be leal and true in such things as shall be committed to his charge, and find sufficient caution ; and that he shall measure all packs or loads of woolen cloth, that comes out of Galloway, Stewarton, or any other parts, to be sold within this burgh : and shall have for the measuring of every hundred ells, from the seller, two shilling ; and no other but he that is to measure this sort of cloth shall

measure any but himself; he shall also measure all other woolen cloth, that is either bought in small or in great, and so require the buyer or seller, upon the price foresaid; and likewise, he shall measure all sorts of plaiden, which is sold in great, viz., about twenty ells, and shall have for the measuring thereof, two shilling per hundred ells, if the buyer or seller require him; and no other is to measure this sort of plaiden but he; and further, he shall measure all kind of unbleached cloth, linen or harn, if the buyer or seller requires him, and he shall have for measuring every dozen thereof, from the seller, four pennies; and if any person, in defraud of the common metster's interest, shall measure the cloth, or plaiden, above mentioned, he shall try the same before the dean of gild, who, after trial, shall compel the seller or buyer, as he shall think fit, to pay to the metster double duty.

38th, Whatever acts and statutes the dean of gild and his council shall happen to make, and set down, further than what is above exprest, at any time afterwards, he shall be obliged to make the provost, baillies, and council, acquainted therewith, and shall crave their ratification and allowance from them, otherways to be of no effect; providing, there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen, at the ratification of this act, in council; and, for this purpose, shall, once in the year, being required, produce his book containing his whole acts and statutes, before the said provost, baillies, and council, to be seen and considered.

39th, It is likewise agreed and concluded, that Matthew Turnbull, merchant, bear office as dean of gild, till fifteen days after the magistrates of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has accepted the said office upon him, and has given his oath in presence of the provost, bailies, council, and whole of the deacons, for discharging of his said office faithfully as becomes.

40th, Further, it is agreed and contracted, that, yearly, in time coming, there shall be a deacon conveener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be chosen that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen; and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the said craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be leeted, in time coming, in this form, viz., all the deacons of the crafts, and

their assistants, shall choose two with the deacon conveyer, to be given in leets before the provost, baillies, council, and all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, who shall make choice of any of them to be deacon conveyer for the year thereafter following: with this provision, that there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen at his election, and the deacon conveyer shall not bear office *above two years together*, and shall *always be an ordinary counsellor of the town's great council*, and have a principal key of the town's charter-chest to keep, and shall be sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, to be faithful in his office. He shall convey all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them, and any of them, in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order among them, with the advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants; providing always, that these acts neither prejudice the commonweil of this burgh, merchant rank, or their assistants, nor any privileges granted to any deacons of this burgh, by their letter of deaconry granted to them, which acts shall be approven of by provost, baillies, and council; and shall, with advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, have power to choose an officer, who shall be authorised to poind and distrinzie, being accompanied with one town officer for putting his action in execution; as likewise, for poinding for all rents, annuals, and duties pertaining to the crafts hospital; and whatever town officer refuses to assist the said officer, shall pay twenty shillings, as often as he shall refuse. And if any deacon or deacons of crafts, among themselves, or their assistants, refuse the deacon conveyer's judgment in matters concerning their crafts and callings, shall pay an unlaw of three pound money, to be paid to the deacon conveyer.

41st, All apprentices who shall hereafter become apprentices to any craftsman within this burgh, shall pay at his entry, forty shillings, and twenty merks of upset, he serving out his apprenticeship faithfully; with this provision, that burgesses' sons pay conform to use and wont; and when he is made a freeman, he shall pay only two pennies; and all men out of town, who enters freemen with any craft, shall pay for his upset twenty pound, with thirteen

shilling and four pennies to the crafts hospital, and his weekly two pennies.

42^d, The deacon conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, shall have power to elect collectors, one or more, for the gathering in of the rents, annuals, and duties, pertaining to their hospital, who shall be countable to the deacon conveener, and the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, for his intromissions, upon eight days' warning, as he shall be required. Farder, the deacon conveener shall be obliged to produce his book, containing the whole acts and statutes, which he shall happen to set down, before the provost, baillies, and council, to be seen and considered by them yearly, when required, and shall crave their ratification and allowance thereto; if otherways to be of no effect.

43^d, It is condescended and agreed, that Duncan Semple, skipper, bear office as deacon conveener, while that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has accepted the same office upon him, and has given his oath, in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, for faithfully discharging his duty in the said office.

44th, It is concluded that there shall be a visitor of maltmen and mealmen, who shall be chosen yearly in time coming, the same day that the deacon conveener is chosen in this form; the whole maltmen and mealmen shall give in four men's names, of the worthiest and discreetest men of the rank of maltmen, and the old visitor in leet, and present them to the provost, baillies, and council, who shall make choice of any one of them to be visitor for that year, and so furth, in all time coming, and he shall be sworn.

45th, The visitor shall take special notice of those of his calling, who profane the Sabbath-day, by cleaning, receiving, or delivering meal, bear, corn, or malt, carrying of steep water, kindling of fire in kilns or such like; and such transgressors, being convicted, shall pay to the visitor, ten shilling, and the unlaw to the session of the kirk. The visitor, also, shall have power to try all meal and bear, either in kiln, houses, or shops, except freemen's bear, meal or malt, coming to their own houses, for their own use, and which the visitor shall have power to visit, if he be required by the buyer, or

in the markets; and when they find insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, frostie stuff, either mixt among good stuff, or by itself, and likewise, where they find good stuff spoiled in the making, he shall report the same to the baillies, and the owners thereof are to get no more for the said stuff than what the visitor and two or three of his assistants think it, upon their conscience, really worth; providing, that the visitor and his brethren give their oaths, before any of the baillies of this burgh, on the same; and if any countrymen, seller, refuses that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom of the ladles of the town. And if any bear be tried by them, and found to be flourished with good above, and under, bad, the owner shall pay sixteen shilling to the baillie, and ten shilling to the visitor; and if any malt be found to be rotten, and spoiled in the making, or good malt and bad mixt together, being sighted, and so found by the visitor, they shall report the worth thereof to the baillie, and if the owner is pleased with that price, he shall have the liberty so to sell it, or brew it himself, or to transport it to any other part, paying always forty shilling for every making; and if any such spoiled stuff be found by the visitor, by men not living in town, they shall pay sixteen shilling for every mask, the one-half whereof to be paid to the baillie, the other half to the visitor.

46th, It shall not be allowed to maltmen, or others, to buy malt, meal, or bear, within this town, either before or in time of market, to tapp over again, under the penalty of five pounds, and to be divided, viz., the one-half betwixt baillies and visitor, the other half betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital.

47th, It shall not be allowed to any person to buy any stuff coming to the market, on horseback, or otherways, till it first present the market, except freemen for their own use only, and being first spoken for, or bought before, and so the hours of the market to be kept both by free and unfreemen, according to the statutes of the town, provided, that freemen be suffered in seed-time, to buy their seed at any time they please. Further, if any stuff be kept, or hid, in kilns, houses, shops, or barns, in time of market, except necessity constrain them to put their meal in houses, or under stairs, for fair or foul weather, the contraveener of the foresaid statute to pay, viz., the seller, an unlaw of sixteen shilling, and the buyers, who buy

above one boll, one load or more, shall pay to the visitor sixteen shilling and eight pennies. And if any cake bakers, be found buying meal before eleven of the clock, conform to the town's acts, they shall pay an unlaw of sixteen shilling to the baillies, and six shilling and eight pennies to the visitor, and that as often as they have contraveened.

48th, All persons, who are at present burgesses, shall have liberty to make malt for their own use, or to sell; and all burgesses' sons, that shall use that trade hereafter, shall pay to the visitor, at his entry, twenty shilling; and men not living in town, who marry burgesses' daughters, shall pay conform; and every unfreeman, who is not as yet burges, and entered to that calling of maltmaking, shall pay to the visitor of maltmen, twenty merks money, to be bestowed upon the decayed brethren; providing, that all persons, freemen, either present or to come, shall make meal, without any kind of entries.

49th, The visitor of maltmen shall have power to try if any unfreemen sell or tapp any kind of stuff, out of the market place, and shall report the same to the dean of gild; the seller to pay an unlaw of twenty shilling, one-half thereof to the dean of gild, and the other half to the visitor, and that as often as they shall contraveen; to be tried before the dean of gild.

50th, All rubbers of meal are discharged, by the acts of the town, as hurtfull to the common-weil; and it shall be leasome to the visitor to unlaw the sellers in twenty shilling, and that as often as they shall contraveen, the one-half thereof to be given to the baillies, and the other half to the visitor; and discharges all rubbers to rubb or measure the meal, but the owner himself only. And what further acts and statutes the visitor, with advice of his brethren, being convened as occasion occurs, can devise for their well, not prejudging the common-weil, shall be put in writ, and presented to the provost, baillies, and council, and deacons, and they to repel or allow the same, as they shall think proper.

51st, Every person, who enters burges hereafter, and gives up his name to be a merchant, or craftsman, it shall not be leasome to him to make malt for the space of three years; and if, after that, he desires to make malt, being a simple burges, he shall pay to the visitor of maltmen ten merks money; and if he be a gild brother,

shall pay twenty shilling at his entry, and their children to have that same privilege and benefit that burgesses' children have, who are now at present free ; as also, the visitor and his brethren shall, diligently and carefully, exerce the office committed to their charge. And it shall not be leasome to the provost, baillies, and council, to augment their upset, among men not living in town, who enters to be maltmen, as they shall think expedient.

52^d, Every making of malt, made by a freeman maltman, dwelling within this town, how many soever he makes, shall pay eight pennies for each making ; and every mealman shall pay, for every crop or kiln of corn, eight pennies ; to be appllied to the weil of their decayed brethren, providing the freemen's malt and corn made for their own use, be free of payment.

53^d, Farder, the visitor of maltmen shall be obliged, yearly, in time coming, if required, to produce before the provost, baillies, and council, the book containing all the acts and statutes that shall happen to be made hereafter, further than is granted to them, as said is, to be seen and considered by them, that they may allow or repel the same, as they find occasion, otherways to be of no effect.

54th, It is agreed and concluded, that John Wallace, maltman, bear office as visitor to the maltmen and mealmen, while that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has given his oath, in presence of the provost, baillies, and council, for his discharging his duty in the said office. And for declaration of the crafts assistants, viz., they are maltmen, mealmen, fishers, and all such mariners, and others, who pleases to officiate with the crafts for contribution to their hospital, and decayed brethren. And because the foresaid election of the said dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of the maltmen, with their statutes and privileges, above narrated, redounds altogether to the advancement of the common-weil of this burgh, the saids commissioners, for themselves, having power and commission granted to them by the whole body of the rank of merchants, craftsmen, and their assistants, humbly requesting the provost, baillies, and council of this burgh and city of Glasgow, for them, and their successors, to ratifie and approve this present letter, after the form and tenour thereof, in all points ; and to that effect to grant

their express consent and assent to the foresaid dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of maltmen, and haill privileges, statutes, and ordinances, particularly above mentioned; and to interpone their authority thereto, that the same may take effect, and have full execution, as is above specified; and to ordain the same to be insert and registrated in the burgh court-books of the said burgh, to the effect foresaid, therein to remain, in perpetual remembrance, and to declare that all and whatsoever person or persons, that shall hereafter oppose the foresaid letters, force and effect thereof, haill statutes and privileges, shall be reputed and holden as seditious persons, and troublers of the common-weil of this burgh, and quiet state thereof, and shall incur the mark and note of infamy, and otherways to be punished with all rigour.

In witness whereof, these presents, written by John Craig, nottar, the foresaids haill commissioners, for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid; likeas, the said provost, baillies, and council, in token of their consent and ratification thereof in all points, have subscribed with their hands, as followeth, at day, year, and place, foresaid.

For the merchant rank, William Anderson, Thomas Muir; baillies, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Selkrig, James Fleming, Humphrey Cunningham for Thomas Brown, in his absence, Robert Adam, John Wardrop for George Muir, Archibald Faulls. *Ita est Archibaldus Haygate, de mandato, Joannis Dickson, scribere nescientis.* For the crafts rank, John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, James Fisher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fauside. *Ita est, Archibaldus Haygate, notarius, de mandato, Joannis Scott, scribere nescientis.* Oversmen, Sir George Elphinston, Mr. David Weems, Mr. John Bell.

At Glasgow, 9th February, 1605. In the council house, produced before the provost, baillies, and council, to be admitted, approven, and ordained to be registrated in the burrow court-books, and, in testimony hereof, subscribed as follows, the provost, baillies, and council, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, baillies; James Braidwood, James Fisher, William Robertson, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilson, treasurer. *Ita est, Archibaldus Haygate,*

de mandatis Joannis Dickson et Gulielmi Muir, scribere nescientium. To the which letter of dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of the said maltmen, the said provost, baillies, and council, for themselves, and their successors in office, by the tenour hereof, have interponed and interpones their authority, and ordains the same, with all and sundry privileges and liberties specified and contained therein, to be observed, kept, executed and used by the saids dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of maltmen, in all time coming, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, for the common-weil of both merchant rank and crafts.

A. HEYGATE.

In the council house, being conveened the 16th February, 1605 years, the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, knight, provost; William Anderson, Thomas Muir, and John Anderson, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, dean of gild; Robert Rowat, John Rowat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleming, William Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertson, John Dickson, Mr. Peter Low, James Fisher, John Scott, deacon, Thomas Pettigrew, John Muir, skipper, William Wilson, and James Bell.

The which day the provost, baillies, and council, being careful, that, hereafter, all manner of mutiny, contraversies, question and debates, shall be removed furth of the common-weil, especially betwixt the merchant rank and rank of craftsmen, that the mutual bond set down upon them lately concerning the dean of gild and deacon conveener, for the common-weil of this burgh, and weil of both the states, may take happy effect, without any particular respect either to merchant or craftsman, with consent of the dean of gild and deacon conveener, for themselves, and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained, that, in all musters, weapons showing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife, or debate, betwixt merchant and craftsman, for prerogative or priority; but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common-weil, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank and otherways, as shall be thought expedient by the provost and baillies

for the time ; declaring by these presents, that whatever he be, either merchant or craftsman, who makes question, mutiny, or tumult for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the provost, shall be judged and reputed as a seditious person, and furdur punished on sight. And furdur, for taking away all partiality and particular respect of persons amongst the said merchants and crafts, if it should happen hereafter that any question or quarrel fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the dean of gild, nor deacon conveener, nor either of their ranks, shall show themselves particularly affected to any of their parties, in respect that the one is a merchant and the other a craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in judgment, otherways ; but to be careful to see the offender condignly punished, according to justice. And because several burgesses of this burgh, when they happen to commit disturbance with their neighbours, within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this burgh and judgment-seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of town to assist them ; therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever burgess of this burgh, that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends without the town, to take part with him, and to make furdur tumult without the town, and in judgment, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a freeman hereafter ; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress and remead of their wrong, by way of justice. And sicklike, that all conventions and meetings of the dean of gild and deacon conveener, shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising the liberties and privileges granted by the provost, baillies, and council to them.

VII.—RATIFICATION OF THE LETTER OF GUILDRY.

Statute 1672, Chap. 129.

OUR sovereign lord, taking to consideration the great and many debates, differences and contests, which were betwixt those of the merchant rank, and those of the crafts, within the burgh of Glasgow, in the time of his royal predecessors, and particularly in the reign of His Majesty's grandfather, of ever blessed memory, until the

year 1605, at which time, by the mediation, interposition, and endeavours of several persons of quality, and wise men burgesses of the said burgh, the said differences came to be settled and composed, and thereupon, on the 6th day of February, the said year, a submission having been made, following upon a commision, granted by the great council of the town, for the said parties, their entering in a submission, which submission is dated the 10th day of November, 1604, whereupon the settlement after-mentioned followed, and is entituled *The Letter of Guildry Deacon Convener and Visitor of Maltmen and Mealmen*, dated the 6th day of February, 1605 years, wherein the particular powers and authorities condescended upon, to belong to the said respective employments, are specially enumerated by the magistrates, in manner contained in the said agreement; which visitors are for visiting markets of meal, and all kind of victual, and appointed to try the sufficiency and insufficiency thereof: By virtue of which agreement and decreet arbitral, the inhabitants of the burgh of Glasgow have lived in great peace, unity, and concord amongst themselves, as also thereby good order has been observed in the respective ranks and callings, and orderly contributions made for maintenance of the poor. Therefore His Majesty, with the express advice of the estates of parliament ratifies, confirms, and approves of the said guildry decreet and agreement, whereby the said merchants and crafts have lived peaceably and in good order, and the said merchants and crafts have met and made orderly contributions for the maintenance of the poor. Declaring the said decreet and agreement to have the force and strength of an Act of Parliament.

VIII.—CHARTER BY KING CHARLES I., TO THE ROYAL BURGH OF GLASGOW, AND THE PROVOST, BAILIES, DEAN OF GUILD, TREASURER, COUNCILLORS, AND COMMUNITY THEREOF, DATED AT NEWMARKET, 16TH OCTOBER, 1636, AND CONFIRMED BY ACTS OF THE SCOTCH PARLIAMENT, 1 SESS., 1 PARLT., CHARLES II., AND 1 PARLT., WILL. & MARY, 1690.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, To all Good Men of his whole

Land, Clergy, and Laity, Greeting, Know ye, That we now, after our lawful and perfect age, and all our revocations, as well special as general, having been made certain of the ancient erection of our Burgh of Glasgow, by our most noble progenitors of most worthy memory, into ane entire Royal Burgh, and of the high antiquity of our said Burgh, and that by the integrity and industry of the same in foreign trade and navigation, and the skilfulness of the burgesses and inhabitants of the same, our revenue and population have received an increase, and that part of our kingdon advanced in riches and civilization; and that the said Burgh, in all public expences of our said kingdom (such as are taxations, impositions, and exactions) has borne not a small part of the burden imposed on the Burghs, and that it has been esteemed, and in these many past ages was the chief and most worthy Burgh situated in the western parts of our kingdom, and greatly fitted for state and ornament. And understanding, also, that the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, and community of our said Burgh and City of Glasgow have undertaken not a few excellent works, and expended great charges and expences these many years past, in rendering the River of Clotta, that is the River of Clyd, upon which the said City is founded and situated, navigable for ships, boats, and barks, and other vessels, for importing and exporting native and foreign commodities, to the great comfort of our lieges dwelling there, and to those coming to the bounds and counties next adjacent to the same: and for the advancement and increase of the commonwealth of our foresaid kingdom of Scotland, and for improving, repairing, and upholding of the bridge over the said river, which greatly conduces to the promoting of commerce. And, considering their care and expences, in providing a minister to that church, within the said Burgh of Glasgow, called the Blackfriar Kirk, and their solicitude for the repairing and enlarging of the same, and provision of the minister serving the cure there with a regular local stipend, and also recalling to memory what great charges, expences, and care they not long ago expended in the building of a Court-house for the administration of Justice, and of other affairs to the advancement of the commonwealth and the ornament of our foresaid kingdom, and in the building and repairing of that other church called the New Church of Glasgow,

situated in the Trongaitt thereof, with the steeple corresponding thereto, and in repairing of the public ways and streets, and in building and repairing of several bridges over rivers and waters in different parts, where travellers may make their journey more conveniently from and to our kingdom of Ireland, and other parts within our said kingdom of Scotland, not only to the comfort and advantage of our lieges of every kind of our said kingdom, but also to the comfort of all travellers and foreigners frequenting these parts, and also in building of large halls and markets for the receiving and selling of victuals and other provisions coming to market, and in the erection of a large collasterum, the correction house, for the suppression of scoffers, vagabonds, and that young and idle people may betake themselves to work; and also considering the great charge hitherto expended by them in upholding and improving of the great metropolitan church of that city; and we, mindful of former works worthy of praise, tending to the public good of our said kingdom, and that courage may be imparted to them in prosecuting such good endeavours, likewise for the good, faithful, gratuitous service rendered and furnished to us and our illustrious progenitors by the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, and community of our said Burgh and City of Glasgow, and their predecessors in time past. Therefore we, with special advice and consent of our very beloved cousin and councillor, John, Earl of Traquair, Lord Lintoun and Caberston, &c., High Treasurer, Computer of the Rolls, Collector General and Treasurer of our new augmentations within our kingdom of Scotland, also one of the remaining two of our Commissioners of our Exchequer of our said kingdom, have ratified, approved, and by this our present charter have confirmed, and by the tenor thereof ratify, approve, and for us and our successors for ever, confirm all and sundry charters, infestments, precepts, instruments of sasine, confirmations, acts, sentences, decreets, donations, concessions, mortifications, rights of patronage and other rights, titles, evidents, and securities, liberties, profits and privileges contained therein, of whatever nature, kind and quality, the same are made and granted to our foresaid Burgh and City of Glasgow, Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, Councillors, and community thereof, and their successors, by us or whatever

others our most illustrious progenitors, Kings, Queens, Princes, and Seneschals of our said kingdom, their Regents and Governors for the time being, or by the Lords of the Supreme Senate and College of Justice, together also with all acts of burghs and other rights, liberties, and possessions enjoyed by our said Burgh in any time past, and with churches, colleges, infirmaries, and hospitals within the same, of whatever form, tenor, and contents the same are given or granted, and especially (without prejudice to the said generality) a Charter of Donation and Concession, made and granted by our most noble progenitor, Alexander, King of Scotland, of the liberties and privileges of our said Burgh, of the burgesses and inhabitants thereof, of date at Maden Castle the 18th day of the month of June, and the 26th year of his reign; also, another Charter granted by our most noble progenitor, King Robert, confirming the foresaid Charter, under our Great Seal, of date the 15th day of the month of November, and the twenty-third year of his reign; also, a certain other Charter made and granted by King Robert to the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, and community of our said Burgh of Glasgow, the foresaid Charter confirming, giving, and granting to the same certain new liberties, dated at Scone the 28th day of the month of July, and the 18th year of his reign; also, another Charter granted by our most dear grand-mother Mary, Queen of Scotland, to the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, and community of our said Burgh of Glasgow, of certain lands, tenements, churches, chaples, chaplaniries, prebendaries, altarages, and others therein mentioned, of date the 17th day of the month of March, in the year of the Lord 1566; also another Charter by our most dear father of eternal memory, granted under his Great Seal, ratifying former donations, concessions, and other privileges, in favour of the said Provosts, Bailies, Councillors, and community, made and granted of date at Roystoun, the 8th day of the month of April, in the year of the Lord 1611; also, a decret of Parliament in favour of our said Burgh of Glasgow, pronounced of date the 29th day of the month of November, in the year of the Lord 1469, concerning their liberties in the said River of Clyd; also, a certain ratification of the said decret, of date the first day of the month of December, in the year of the Lord 1479; also, a certain act of Secret Council in favour of our said Burgh concerning their

liberties, of date the 10th day of the month of September, in the year of the Lord 1600; also, a certain act interlocutory of the Lords of Council and Session in their favour, against our Burgh of Dumbartane, given of date the 25th day of the month of July, in the year of the Lord 1607; also, a certain decreet of the said Lords of our Council and Session, granted in favour of our said Burgh of Glasgow, the 4th day of the month of June, in the year of the Lord 1575, concerning the laydellfull of all kinds of victuals sold in their markets; also, a certain Charter made and granted by our most dear father to our said Burgh of Glasgow, the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, and community thereof, and their successors, of all and whole the tenements as well built as not, with pastures, gardens, barns, and barnyards, lying without the port of the said Burgh called the Rottenrow Port, eight acres of lands, or thereabout, lying in Deansyde, and of certain acres of land lying in Crubbies, Provan-syde; and at the back of the said barns, of date the 21st day of the month of December, in the year of the Lord 1613; also, a certain other Charter and Donation made and granted by us, under our Great Seal, to our foresaid Burgh and City of Glasgow, the Provosts, Baillies, Councillors, and community thereof, of that Church called the Blackfriar Kirk, situated near the College of Glasgow, and of the right of patronage thereof, of date at Oattis, the first day of the month of July, in the year of the Lord 1636; likewise the liberty, use, and possession in which our said Burgh of Glasgow, and Magistrates thereof, had, in any time past, in the suckning, thirling, and astricting the burgesses and inhabitants of our said Burgh, to their Mills pertaining to them, whether in property or tenantry, or tack, and in payment of multures, knaveship, and other duties there observed in any time past; and also the liberty, use, and possession, which our foresaid Burgh of Glasgow, and Magistrates thereof, had of electing a Baillie, who may rule over the water, that is, ane Water Baillie, within the said River of Clyde, where the sea flows and ebbs, and within the entire bounds thereof, under the Bridge of Glasgow to the Clochstaine, and of correcting all injuries and enormities committed upon the said river, within the bounds thereof, in all and singular heads, articles, conditions, and circumstances of the same whatever. And we will and grant that this our

present confirmation is, and in all future time will be, in itself, of such value, strength, efficiency, and effect, in all respects, to our foresaid Burgh and City of Glasgow, the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, Burgesses, and community thereof, and their successors; and if all and singular the foresaid charters, infeftments, conformations, acts, sentences, decreets, concessions, donations, mortifications, rights of patronage, and others, particularly and generally, above mentioned, are not here inserted from word to word at length, concerning which we, for us and our successors, dispense, and by the tenor of our present charter dispense for ever. Moreover, we in further corroboration of the same, with advice and consent foresaid, for the good, faithful, and gratuitous service rendered and furnished to us and our most illustrious progenitors, by the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, and community of our said Burgh and City of Glasgow, and their predecessors, and that to them may be given better occasion of persevering in said service, we have given, granted, and disposed, *de novo*, and by the tenor of our present charter, we give, grant, and dispose to the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, and community of our said Burgh and City of Glasgow, all and whole our said Burgh and City of Glasgow, with all and singular lands, houses, edifices, tenements, gardens, orchards, churches, rights of patronage, burial places, chapels, chaplainries, tithes, walls, gates, ways, passages, streets, heights, parts, lakes, torrents, tofts, crofts, the infield and outfield, territory and community thereof, mills, mill lands, multures, sequel, the sucken, and thirlage, dams, in lairis, laidis, and watergaugis, banks, stones, fishings of salmon, and other fishings in the said water and river of Clyde, hospitals, collasteria, the correction house, moors, marshes, meadows, commons, the *lones*, bridges, coals, coalfields, quarries, limestone, annual-rents, *feufarm* duties, mansions, ripe fruits, emoluments, foundations, donations, presentations, mortifications, the almes dail silver, *obitts*, together with all other privileges and immunities whatsoever, as well ecclesiastical as secular, pertaining to the same, lying within our said Burgh, liberty, territory, and jurisdiction thereof, and with liberty of the said river of Clyde, and width either side from the Bridge of Glasgow to the Clochstaine; likewise with liberty and immunity of ship stations that is of the *Roidis of Insch-*

green, Newark, Pot of the Rig, or of any other station of ships within the said river of Clyde, between the Bridge of Glasgow and the said Clochstaine, for loading and unloading merchandise and goods belonging to the said Burgh, burgesses, and inhabitants thereof; as well imported and exported by them in ships and other vessels of this our kingdom of Scotland, as imported and exported in ships belonging and pertaining to foreigners and strangers; likewise, *de novo*, (and without prejudice of their former rights,) we have erected and incorporated our foresaid Burgh into a free Royal Burgh, with all and singular liberties, privileges, immunities, and jurisdictions, which, by the laws and customs of our kingdom pertained, or could justly pertain, to any other free Royal Burgh; and with special power and liberty to the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, Community, Burgesses, and the Freemen of our said Burgh, and their successors for ever, (and to no others whatever, the freemen and burgesses of our said Burgh only being,) of having, frequenting, using and exercising mercantile business, the trade and traffick of merchandize, blok, buy, cope, sell all kind of merchandise, as well native as foreign; and this within the entire bounds of our said Burgh of Glasgow, and Barony of Glasgow, and the whole liberties and privileges thereof, and of holding, enjoying, and possessing, within our said Burgh and bounds foresaid for ever, one Merchant Gildry, with Courts of Dean of Gild, the Gild Courts, Members of Council and jurisdictions thereto belonging, with the liberties and privileges of the same, in the same manner and as freely in all respects as is granted by us or our predecessors to our said Burgh and City, or to any other free Royal Burgh within our kingdom, and as freely as the Provost, Baillies thereof, Deans of Gild and Councillors, or any one of them or their predecessors have, held, used, and exercised the said Burgh office, liberties, and privileges of the same, merchandise and the foresaid Guildry in any time past, and with all liberties, immunities, privileges, and exemptions, which by the laws of this kingdom belonged or may belong; and also of holding, having, possessing, enjoying, and exercising weekly within our said Burgh, on each day of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, or any other three days weekly, as to the said Provost, Baillies, and Councillors may appear proper to fix, with common

consent and public intimation, their public and open market days, together with four free fairs four times yearly, viz., one thereof on the 13th day of the month of January, called the twentieth day of Yule; the second thereof yearly in future on the day called Skyre Thursday; the third annually in future on the Whitsunmonday; and the fourth thereof annually, beginning on the seventh day of the month of July, and holding and continuing for the space of eight days next following, according to use and wont, together with Baillies gloves, tolls, customs, and all other feudal privileges, immunities, and duties, which are reckoned to pertain of right and custom thereof to the said markets and fairs, or any other markets and fairs of this our kingdom, in the same manner and as freely as themselves or their predecessors have enjoyed and possessed in any time past. Moreover we, with consent foresaid, have created, made, and constituted, and by the tenor of our present Charter create, make, and constitute, the present Provost and Baillies of our said Burgh, and their successors, Justices of Peace within our said Burgh of Glasgow, and whole territory and liberties thereof, and within the said harbours of Inchgreen, Newark, and Pot of the Rig, and we have given, granted, and disposed, and by the tenor of our present charter we give, grant, and dispose to our said Burgh of Glasgow, the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, and community thereof for ever, collasteria, the correction house newly erected by them therein, together with the liberties, privileges, and immunities belonging thereto, with power to them of having, using, and exercising the same in future in the same way and in the like manner as our Burgh of Edinburgh, or any other Burgh within our said kingdom, have used or could exercise such; together also with that house called the Lepper House and that called Saint Ninian's Hospitall, with gardens and pertinents of the same, built upon the south side of the said River of Clyd, near the Bridge of Glasgow, with all revenues, tithes, and duties belonging to the same, with power to them and their successors of intronitting and levying the taxes, tithes, and duties of the said Hospital for the maintenance of the sick and poor in the same; together also with all and singular the small customs of whatever goods coming and departing from the gates of our said Burgh, and coming and departing through the

great Bridge thereof, and coming from the Markets thereof, with the duties and customs of the Tron of our said Burgh, and of the markets called the Meill Merkat, Beir Merkatt, Salt Merkatt, Flesche Merkatt, Horse Merkatt, Clothe Merkatt, and of all other merkatts within our said Burgh, and with the customs and duties of the said great Bridge and Green Market, and all other duties and exactions in which themselves or their predecessors now are or were in possession, and which in future, with consent of the Council and community of the said Burgh, they may happen to impose. We also, with consent above specified, have given, and by the tenor of our present Charter give, full power to the said Provosts, Baillies, and Councillors, and their successors *de novo* of astricting and compelling all the inhabitants of our said Burgh to their Mills pertaining to them in heritage or tack, in like manner as the said inhabitants were in use and in time past to do, with power also to them of levying the multures, the sucken and sequels of the said Mills, and exacting such other customs at all the gates of our said Burgh during the time of the said Markets and Fairs, in like manner as they were accustomed in use to exact at the gate of the great Bridge of our said Burgh; and also with power to the said Magistrates of our Burgh of Glasgow, and their successors, of electing annually a Baillie who may rule over the water, that is, ane Water Baillie for correcting injuries and enormities committed upon the said river, within the bounds above specified, reserving in every manner to our dear cousin James, Duke of Lennox, and his successors, and their Baillies and Deputies, the liberties and privileges during the whole time of the last of the fairs, called the Fair of Glasgow, similarly and in the same manner as they enjoy and were accustomed to in times past, commanding and ordaining that no person or persons of whatever kind, whether they be of the regality or royalty who are not burgesses, shall undertake, *usurp*, exercise, and occupy within the liberty of our said Burgh, Barony, and Regality of Glasgow, mercantile business, the trade and traffic of merchandise, whether native or foreign, belonging to a free Royal Burgh, under pain of incarcerating their persons, and reducing their goods and effects into escheat wherever they can be found. Moreover we, with advice and consent foresaid, have given and granted, and by the tenor of the present Charter, give and grant full power,

commission, and authority to the Provost, Baillies, and Councillors of our said Burgh and their successors, of making and constituting acts, statutes, and ordinances for the good and advantage of our said Burgh, for defending and protecting the liberties and privileges thereof, in every manner agreeable to and not contradicting the laws and acts of our Parliament, to be observed by all and singular the burgesses and inhabitants of our said Burgh, and all other persons coming and frequenting there, under such penalties as to them may seem expedient ; with power to them of calling, prosecuting, arresting, and incarcerating persons acting contrary to the said privileges, acts, and constitutions, and intrmitting with their goods and reducing them into escheat, applying the half of the same to our use, and the other half to pious uses of our said Burgh, according to the acts and constitutions of our Parliament made thereanent. Also we, with advice and consent foresaid, have given and granted, and by the tenor of our present Charter give and grant free power, liberty, and privilege to our said Burgh of Glasgow, burgesses and inhabitants thereof, to the trad traffick of selling and making merchandise within all the parts of the said river and water of Clyde with Foreigners, and all other persons coming and resorting thither, and of building harbours and stations of ships, embankments, and the gittie-heads, for rendering the said river more navigable, within the entire bounds of the said river, from the said Bridge of Glasgow to the Clochstane, and for receiving their ships, boats, and barks, within the bounds of the said river, as far as the greatest tide flows, and for taking stones and sand within any part of the said river, so far as the said greatest tide the spring tide flows, for building embankments, harbours, stations of ships, and the gittie-heads, and for repairing and improving the same, and with the same ballasting their ships, boats, barks, and other vessels, together also with power and privilege to them of exacting, asking, and levying anchorage dues, and the shore siller and other duties of all merchandise, boats, barks, and other vessels arriving at the Broomielaw of Glasgow, or at any other port within the said River of Clyde, according to use and custom. And because it is sufficiently testified by the Lords of our Council and Exchequer, that the Provost, Baillies, and Councillors of our said Burgh have not only built and enlarged the foresaid

church, called the New Church of Glasgow, but also have provided the same with a minister, to whom for his service they pay annually a competent and sufficient stipend; and we, mindful of their zeal and piety in this part, therefore we, with advice and consent foresaid, have made and constituted, and by the tenor of our present Charter, make and constitute the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, and community of our said Burgh, and their successors for ever, undoubted and irrevocable heritable patrons of the said church, called the New Church, situated in the Trongate of the said Burgh, with free power to them and their successors of presenting fit and qualified persons to the Archbishop of Glasgow now being, and who for the time may be, for the service of the cure at the said church, as often as the same may happen to be vacant, through demission, deprivation, incapacity, or otherwise, and making, using, and exercising all other and singular acts which pertain to the advocation, donation, and right of patronage; moreover we, from our certain knowledge and proper motive, with consent foresaid, have united, annexed, and incorporated, and by the tenor of our present Charter unite, annex, and incorporate our foresaid Burgh and City of Glasgow, together with all lands, tenements, territories, communities, the infield and outfield parts, stations of ships, fairs, markets, mills, multures, sequels, and the thirlage, churches, rights of patronage, customs, hospitals, collasteria, the correction houses, and others particularly and generally above specified, into one free Royal Burgh; and we will and grant that our sasine taken thereof by the Provost or any one of the Baillies of our said Burgh, at the market cross or court house, will stand and will be perpetual sasine to them and their successors, Councillors, and community of our said Burgh, without renewing of the said sasine, notwithstanding the particulars foresaid, or whatever of them may by discontinuous, holding and having all and whole our foresaid Burgh of Glasgow, comprehending the whole lands, tenements, territories, churches, chapels, communities, harbours, stations of ships, fairs, markets, mills, multures, the sucken customs, hospitals, collasteria, and others, particularly and generally above mentioned, by the foresaid Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, Councillors, Burgesses, and community of our said Burgh of Glasgow, before

mentioned, and their successors, of us and our successors, in *free burgage* for ever, by all the righteous meiths, ancient and divided, according as they ly in length and breadth ; in houses, edifices, forests, plains, muirs, marshes, ways, paths, waters, pools, rivulets, meadows, grazing-fields and pastures, mills, multures, and their sequels ; fowlings, huntings, fishings, peats, turfs, coals, coal-fields, rabbits, rabbit warrens, pigeons, dovescots, work-shops, brass foundries, breweries, and broomfields, trees, groves, and twigs, woods, beams, quarries, stone, and lime, with courts and their entries, herezelds, bloodwits and merchetis of women ; with gibbet, ditch, sok, sak, thoile, thane, vest, wrak, waith, wair, vennysoun, infangthieff, outfangthieff, pit, and gallows, with common pasture and free entrance and exit, and with all other and singular liberties, commodities, profits, and easements, and their just pertinents whatsoever, as well named as not named, as well under ground as above ground, far and near, belonging to the said Royal Burgh, with pertinents or justly belonging, enjoying them in whatever manner in future freely, quietly, fully, entirely, honorably, well, and in peace, without any revocation, contradiction, impediment, or obstacle whatever. The said Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, community and inhabitants of our said Burgh and City of Glasgow, and their successors, delivering hereafter annually to us and our successors, the sum of twenty merks of usual money of our Kingdom of Scotland, at the Feasts of Pentecost and Saint Martin, in the winter, by equal portions, our Burgh revenue, with service of Burgh, used and wont ; also, paying yearly to the most Reverend Father in Christ, Patrick, Archbishop of Glasgow, and his successors, the sum of sixteen merks of money aforesaid, at whatever term of payment our foresaid Burgh of Glasgow by its former Charter is bound. Finally, by the tenour of our present Charter, it is declared and expressly provided that neither this our present Charter and infestments, nor anything following thereupon, shall prejudice or bring damage to our foresaid most dear cousin, James, Duke of Lennox, his heirs or successors, their baillies or deputies, concerning whatever of their liberties and privileges may belong to them within our foresaid Burgh and Royalty of Glasgow, which they or their predecessors were in use and possession in any time past. In Witness

whereof, we have commended our Great Seal to be appended to this our present Charter, the witnesses as in other similar Charters formerly granted, At Newmarket, the sixteenth day of the month of October, in the year of the Lord 1636, and in the twelfth year of our reign.

IX.—ACT WILLIAM AND MARY.

1691, Chap. 18.

OUR sovereign lord and lady, taking to their consideration that the city of Glasgow is amongst the most considerable of the royal burrows, within their ancient kingdom of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants and their singular fitness and application to trade, and the convenient situation of the place upon the river Clyde; and that the common good of the said city hath been greatly wasted and exhausted, by draining vast sums of money from magistrates who were not freely elected and chosen, as is usual in other royal burrows; and likeways considering the firm adherence and constant zeal for the Protestant religion of the community of the said city, their Majesties did grant a full and ample charter in favours of the said city of Glasgow, and the common council thereof, confirming all former charters granted to them by any of their royal predecessors in favours of the community of the said city or gild brethern, tradesmen, or any society, or deaconry, within the samen; and also of new granting and disposing to the said city and common council thereof, a full and ample power, right, and faculty of electing their provost, baillies, and other magistrates, at the ordinary time of election, als freely as any other royal burgh might do within their said ancient kingdom; promising to confirm the foresaid charter in the next parliament. Therefore their Majesties, with advice and consent of the estates of parliament, do statute, enact, and ordain, that the city of Glasgow and town council thereof shall have power and privilege to choose their own magistrates, provost, baillies, and other officers, within burgh, als fully and als freely in all respects as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom enjoys the same; beginning the first election at Michaelmas next, and so furth yearly in time coming. And

further, their Majesties, with consent foresaid, do ratify, confirm, and approve the foresaid charter, granted by them in favours of the community and common council of Glasgow, of the date the fourth day of January, 1690, in the whole heads, articles, and clauses thereof, als fully and amply as if the samen were, word by word, herein engrossed; whercanent their Majesties, with consent foresaid, do hereby dispense for now and ever. It is always hereby expressly provided and declared, that this present Act shall be without prejudice or derogation to their Majesties of their rights to the regality of Glasgow, or other rights, except as to the power and freedom of the burgh of Glasgow in relation to the choosing of their own magistrates, and the several erections of incorporations and deaconries within the same.

X.—AN ACT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF TRADING IN BURGHS IN SCOTLAND (14TH MAY, 1846).

WHEREAS in certain Royal and other Burghs (in Scotland) the Members of certain Guilds, Crafts, or Incorporations possess exclusive Privileges of carrying on or dealing in Merchandize, and of carrying on or exercising certain Trades or Handicrafts, within their respective Burghs; and such Guilds, Crafts, or Incorporations have corresponding rights, entitling them to prevent Persons not being Members thereof from carrying on or dealing in Merchandize, or from carrying on or exercising such Trades or Handicrafts, within such Burghs: And whereas it has become expedient that such exclusive Privileges and Rights should be abolished: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act all such exclusive Privileges and Rights shall cease, and it shall be lawful for any person to carry on or deal in Merchandize, and to carry on or exercise any Trade or Handicraft, in any Burgh and elsewhere *in Scotland*, without being a Burgess of such Burgh, or a Guild Brother, or a Member of any Guild, Craft or Incorporation: Provided always, that in lieu of the Stamp Duties of One Pound

and Three Pounds now payable on the admission of any Person as a Burgess, or into any Corporation or Company in any Burgh *in Scotland*, for the Enrolment, Entry, or Memorandum thereof in the Court Books, Roll, or Record of such Corporation or Company, there shall from and after the passing of this Act be paid on every such Admission a Stamp Duty of Five Shillings.

II. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding the Abolition of the said exclusive Privileges and Rights all such Incorporations as aforesaid shall retain their Corporate Character, and shall continue to be Incorporations, with the same Names and Titles as heretofore ; and nothing herein contained shall anywise affect the Rights and Privileges of such Incorporations, or of the Office Bearers or Members thereof, except as hereinbefore enacted.

III. And whereas the Revenues of such Incorporations as aforesaid may in some Instances be affected, and the Number of the Members of such Incorporations may in some Instances diminish, by reason of the Abolition of the said exclusive Privileges and Rights, and it is expedient that Provision should be made for facilitating Arrangements suitable to such Occurrences ; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for every such Incorporation from Time to Time to make all Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Resolutions relative to the Management and Application of its Funds and Property, and relative to the Qualification and Admission of Members, in reference to its altered Circumstances under this Act, as may be considered expedient, and to apply to the Court of Session, by summary Petition, for the Sanction of the said Court to such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions ; and the said Court, after due Intimation of such Application, shall determine upon the same, and upon any Objections that may be made thereto by Parties having Interest, and shall interpose the Sanction of the said Court to such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions, or disallow the same in whole or in part, or make thereon such Alterations, or adject thereto such Conditions or Qualifications, as the said Court may think fit, and generally shall pronounce such Order in the whole Matter as may to the said Court seem just and expedient ; and such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions, subject to such Alterations and Conditions as aforesaid, shall be, when the Sanction of the said Court shall have been

interponed thereto, valid and effectual and binding on such Incorporations: Provided always, that nothing therein contained shall affect the Validity of any Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions that may be made by any such Incorporation without the Sanction of the said Court, which it would have been heretofore competent for such Incorporation to have made of its own Authority or without such Sanction.

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Parliament.

XI.—RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS IN GLASGOW,

Enacted 23rd January, 1868, and Revised and Amended, February, 1877, February, 1878, and February, 1881.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Incorporation shall be called, as heretofore, the “Incorporation of Cordiners in Glasgow.”

OFFICE-BEARERS AND MANAGEMENT.

2. The affairs of the Incorporation generally, and in so far as not restricted by the Incorporation, shall be managed by the Master Court, which shall consist of the Deacon, the Collector, the last or late Deacon, the last or late Collector, nine Masters, and one Master, who shall be nominated by the Deacon as after-mentioned, to be called the Deacon’s Goudie, in all fourteen members—of whom five shall be a quorum. The three of the nine Masters longest in office shall retire annually, as after-mentioned.

At the annual meeting of the Incorporation the following Office-Bearers shall be elected in the manner following, viz. :—

(A.) A Deacon, to hold office for one year only, from among such of the members of the Master Court as have previously held the office of Collector of the Incorporation, and been honourably discharged of their intronisations, and been one year out of office, or from such members of the Incorporation, although not members of the Master Court

at the time, as have previously held the office of Deacon or Collector, and been honourably discharged of their introductions.

(B.) A Collector, to hold office for one year, who shall have served one year as a member of the Master Court; and it shall not be lawful to re-elect the same person as Collector until he has been two years out of office as Collector.

(C.) Three Masters, to hold office for three years, in room of the three Masters who retire by rotation annually. Those retiring by rotation are eligible for re-election.

(D.) One Master, to hold office for one year, shall be nominated and appointed by the Deacon, and be called the Deacon's Goudie, or keeper of a key of the Box.

(E.) A Trade's Goudie or keeper of a key of the Box, from among the nine Masters, to hold office for one year.

AND ALSO,

(F.) Six Representatives to the Trades' House of Glasgow, who shall, for the time, be members of the Master Court, and of whom the Deacon, for the time, and the late Deacon shall always be members *ex officio*.

(G.) A Member of the Building Committee of the Trades' House, who shall be one of the Representatives of the Incorporation in the Trades' House at the time.

(H.) A Member of the Educational Committee of the Trades' House.

(I.) A Delegate for the lands of Gorbals, belonging jointly to the said Trades' House and to this and certain of the other Incorporated Trades of Glasgow.

(J.) The Educational Committee, in terms of Rule No. 44.

(K.) A Clerk.

(L.) An Officer.

For the purposes of the foregoing Elections, the Master Court shall make up, or cause to be made up, not later than the Monday preceding the Annual Election, a Roll, to be called the Qualified Roll, containing the names of those members who have been on the

Roll for at least one year and a day, and who shall have paid all annual contributions, and be otherwise free of debt to the Incorporation, and who are not pensioners of the Incorporation or the Trades' House; such Roll to distinguish betwixt those members who have redeemed their quarter accounts and those who pay them annually, by keeping in a tabulated form the names of each class separate from the other. Such persons only whose names are on this Roll shall be entitled to vote or to be voted upon at any meetings of the Incorporation.

The Annual Election of the Office-Bearers to be appointed by the Incorporation, as hereinbefore provided, shall (excepting always the appointment by the Deacon of his Goudie) be conducted according to the following Rules, and not otherwise, viz.:—It shall not be competent to elect the Office-Bearers unless they shall, at the annual meeting, have respectively been nominated by a qualified member, and the said nomination seconded by another qualified member, for the particular office or offices they are respectively intended to fill; and, in the event of there being in any case more persons nominated than there are offices to be filled, the Clerk or his substitute—who shall always have a supply of voting papers at the meeting in the Form A hereunto annexed—shall hand one such voting paper to each of the qualified members present, and such members shall thereupon respectively place a X on the right-hand side opposite the name or names of the person or persons, or question, they vote for, and put the voting papers, when so marked, in the place directed by the Clerk or his substitute. The Clerk and the Collector, whom failing, two persons to be appointed by the meeting, upon the voting papers being all deposited, shall then take possession of the marked voting papers, and sum up the votes, and report the result to the Chairman, who shall forthwith, in the case of Elections, declare to be elected the person or persons to whom the majority of votes have been given, and in the case of a question the Chairman shall also declare to be carried the question for which the majority of votes has been given. In case of an equality of votes at any meeting the Chairman shall have a casting vote besides his deliberative vote. Votes given by voting paper shall be invalid if given for two or more candidates when there is only one office to be

filled. Where there is more than one office to be filled, votes shall also be invalid if given for a greater number of candidates than there are offices to be filled.

3. At all meetings, except the annual meetings, where a division may arise, the vote shall be taken by a show of hands, but, if a majority present at any such meeting shall demand it, the vote may be taken in the same way as is provided for in Rule 2.

4. It shall not be competent for any member to be elected a member of the Master Court, or a representative in the Trades' House, or to any of the Committees thereto belonging, or to continue to be such, who at the time is an office-bearer in any of the other Incorporated Trades of Glasgow; and no minor shall be qualified to vote or to hold any office in the Incorporation.

5. In the event of any vacancies occurring, by death, resignation, or otherwise, of the Deacon, Collector, or any member of the Master Court, or any of the representatives of the Trades' House, member of the Building Committee, and member of the Educational Committee of the Trades' House; delegate for the Gorbals Lands, any member of the Educational Committee of the Incorporation, clerk, or officer, such vacancy shall be filled up by election at the annual meeting, or at the first stated meeting after the time at which such vacancy may occur, in the same manner as the offices so becoming vacant were originally filled: and the person or persons so chosen shall assume and hold the position and rights of their respective predecessors in office.

6. The existing office-bearers shall continue in office until others shall be elected in their place, in terms of these Regulations.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

7. The Master Court shall collect and administer the funds of the Incorporation, and manage and dispose thereof, subject to the control hereby prescribed and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations herein contained, and such others as may from time to time be enacted by the Incorporation. They shall annually, at the Lammas Court Meeting, by themselves or a committee of not less than two members, carefully examine and audit the accounts of the Collector's intromissions for the preceding financial year, as well

as those of any factors or agents who may have been appointed to manage any part of the Incorporation's affairs; and they shall cause an abstract of the accounts, showing the revenue and expenditure, together with a statement of the capital stock, to be prepared, printed, and circulated among the members annually, along with the circular calling the meeting for the annual election.

8. They shall set apart each year from the revenue such sum as they shall from time to time fix, to form a fund to be called the depreciation fund, in order to meet any depreciation of, or any contingency which may happen to any heritable property which belongs or may belong to the Incorporation.

9. The Deacon shall act as Chairman of all meetings of the Incorporation and Master Court at which he is present, and, in his absence, the late Deacon, and failing them the meeting shall elect a Chairman for the time being; and the Deacon, or the person acting as Chairman shall, besides a deliberative vote, have also a casting vote in all cases of equality.

10. The Collector shall pay the pensioners and manage the whole cash transactions of the Incorporations, keep exact, regular, and distinct accounts of his intromissions, and shall submit these accounts along with the vouchers thereof to the Master Court at their quarterly meetings, for the purpose of being then examined by them, and shall submit the same annually for the purpose of examination and audit to the Master Court or their Audit Committee, and, if required, shall also exhibit the same to the annual meeting, along with the report of such committee.

11. The intromissions of the person elected to the office of Collector shall be guaranteed, to the extent of two hundred pounds, either by private cautioners or one of the associations formed for such purposes, or by a sufficient deposit of money or property, and the expense of the necessary deed shall be paid by the Incorporation.

12. The funds received by the Collector shall be regularly lodged in bank, and he shall not retain in his hands more than fifty pounds at any one time; and the funds of the Incorporation, so far as not invested, shall remain in bank, and shall not be drawn out except by cheques, signed jointly by the Deacon and Collector, whom

failing, two other members of the Master Court, to be named by the Master Court.

13. The Master Court may appoint a factor, for the purpose of managing the heritable properties of the Incorporation, drawing the rents, and paying the necessary repairs and taxes thereon, who shall, if required, find security for his intromissions to such extent as shall from time to time be fixed by the Master Court, and shall immediately after the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, pay over the rents received to the Collector, and the Master Court shall fix such remuneration to the Factor, for his services, as they may deem sufficient. It shall be competent for the Court to appoint a member of the Incorporation as factor, but it shall not be competent for such factor to hold office in the Master Court while he holds the factorship.

14. The Goudies, or keepers of the keys of the box, shall examine into the security of the records and documents of the Incorporation, and shall attend, on all necessary occasions, to open the box, and shall, from time to time, report to the Master Court as to the safe custody of such records and documents.

15. The Clerk shall intimate and attend the Meetings of the Incorporation and Master Court and their committees, and keep regular and distinct minutes thereof. He shall give the Incorporation and the Master Court his best advice in all matters affecting the interests of the Incorporation. He shall keep records of applications for admission into the Incorporation and for pecuniary benefits, and shall exhibit the Minutes of the Incorporation and Master Court to any Member when required.

16. The Officer shall deliver the notices calling meetings of the Incorporation, Master Court, and Committees, to such of the members as reside in the City of Glasgow, and to all other members he shall post such notices, and he shall attend the whole meetings of the Incorporation, Master Court, and Committees, and, if required, shall also attend the Collector in paying the pensioners.

17. The Representatives in the Trades' House shall watch over the interests of the Incorporation in all matters affecting the Incorporation which may be brought before the house, and act, to the best of their judgment, in promoting the well-being of the Trades' House, and the advantage of all concerned.

18. The member of the Building Committee of the Trades' House shall represent and support the interest of the Incorporation in the Committee chosen by the Incorporations to manage the Trades' Hall buildings.

19. The member of the Educational Committee of the Trades' House shall support the interests of this Incorporation in that Committee.

20. The delegate for the Lands of Gorbals shall watch over the interests of the Incorporation in all matters affecting the Incorporation that are brought before the delegates appointed by the Trades' House and the Incorporated Trades interested in these lands, and act, to the best of his judgment, in managing the same, for the good of all concerned.

ENTRANTS.

21. Every applicant for admission must make a declaration of his name, age, and calling, agreeably to a printed form to be furnished by the Clerk, and lodged with him three days before the meeting at which the same is to be considered.

22. All sons or sons-in-law of members shall, subject to these Regulations, be entitled to become members, provided their father or father-in-law, as the case may be, shall have been a member for a year preceding the date of application, and provided, in the case of sons-in-law, that the wife, through whom they claim admission, shall be in life. The entry-money of sons and sons-in-law shall be two pounds ten shillings if the entrant shall then be under twenty-five years of age, and if above that age the sum specified in the Schedule No. 1, hereunto annexed, is applicable to the age of the entrant, besides the accumulated Quarter Accounts as provided for in Rule 26, with interest and compound interest thereon, from the aforesaid age of 25, and such fees to the Clerk and Officer as may be appointed.

23. The Master Court shall have the absolute power to admit or reject strangers as members. The entry-money payable by strangers shall be twelve pounds ten shillings, if the entrant shall then be under 25 years of age, and if above that age, then the sum specified in Schedule No. 2, hereunto annexed, or such other sum as may, from time to time, be enacted by a regulation proposed at one Master

Court and agreed to at the following, and sanctioned by a vote of the Incorporation.

24. No son shall be admitted a member under fourteen years of age, and no other person shall be admitted under twenty-one years of age; and no person shall be admitted a member unless he be a burgess and guildbrother either of the merchant or trade rank of the burgh of Glasgow, and produce his certificate of admission as such along with his application for admission, provided always that no applicant for admission, who is in minority, shall be admitted a member without proof of the consent of his parents or guardians, and no person shall be admitted a member except at a meeting of the Master Court.

25. All persons joining the Incorporation shall be bound by the Rules and Regulations thereof in force for the time being.

QUARTER ACCOUNTS.

26. Each member shall pay annually two shillings into the funds at or previous to the Lammas Court Meeting of the Incorporation, and no member in arrear of such payment shall be entitled to vote or be voted upon, or to be entered on the qualified roll. Any member upon payment of the sum set opposite his age in Schedule No. 3, hereunto annexed, shall be freed from the payment of these annual contributions.

FUNDS.

27. The Funds belonging to the Incorporation are and shall be vested in the Incorporation for behoof of the members and their widows and children as hereinafter expressed, and as provided by the 22nd Section of the Letter of Guildry, dated 6th February, 1605, and according to the usage of the Incorporation, for aiding the education of the children and grandchildren of members, and for encouraging, by occasional donations, benevolent, public, or local institutions, tending to promote the good of the Incorporation or of the Community; and the grants for these purposes to be made from the funds, and the management and disposal of the funds otherwise shall be exercised by the Master Court and general meetings according to the rules herein contained.

28. No loans shall be made from the funds on personal security alone.

29. The monies of the Incorporation shall be lodged in such chartered or joint stock bank as the Master Court may direct, or vested in the purchase of land, feu-duties, or ground annuals, or in the public funds, or lent out on first heritable securities, or on the security of the property or revenue of any company, trust, or commission incorporated by or under Act of Parliament or Royal Charter, as may seem best to the Master Court, provided always that the Master Court shall not be responsible for the sufficiency of the securities or properties in or upon which the funds of the Incorporation are or shall be invested or lent.

30. It shall not be competent for the Master Court to lend any portion of the funds to any of their own number.

31. No portion of the funds, except as hereinafter provided, shall be expended, unless the same shall have been previously agreed to at one meeting, and resolved upon at a subsequent regularly constituted meeting either of the Incorporation or of the Master Court, as the case may be, and shall have been entered in the Minutes.

PENSIONS AND PRECEPTS.

32. Pensioners shall be admitted and enrolled only at the quarterly meetings of the Master Court.

33. All applications for pensions and precepts shall be lodged with the Clerk, and shall state the name, age, calling, and circumstances of the applicant, agreeably to a form to be furnished by the Clerk, and to be lodged with him three days before the meeting at which the same are to be considered, and the same shall be presented by the Clerk to the Master Court, who shall examine into, and, if deemed necessary, appoint a committee to examine and report upon the same, and shall, with or without such report, grant or refuse the same, subject to such conditions, if any, as to them may seem fit.

34. Aid shall be given only to the really necessitous and deserving of the following classes:—

1st. Members.

2nd. Widows of Members, so long as they remain unmarried.

3rd. Children of Members in the manner after-mentioned.

35. No pension shall be awarded until the expiry of three years after the admission of the person in respect of whose membership the aid is asked.

36. As the services rendered by the Deacons and members of the Master Court are gratuitous, more favourable consideration shall be given by the Master Court to the applications of persons who have held the office of Deacon, or been members of the Master Court, as also to their widows and children than to other applicants.

37. Any person who is proved to have knowingly made any false statement in his or her application, shall thereby, in the option of the Master Court, forfeit all claim to aid.

38. Pensioners shall be paid quarterly in advance. All payments of Pensions and Precepts shall, as far as possible, be made in the Trades' Hall.

39. On due intimation and proof of the death of a member, or widow of a member, being received by the Deacon or Collector, an allowance may be given for funeral charges, to be paid by the Collector on an order by the Deacon, or two masters, such an allowance not to exceed, in the case of Deacons or their widows, £5, and other members or their widows, £3.

40. The Master Court shall have power, if they see fit, to award precepts to the children of deceased members; but none such shall be placed upon the regular pension roll.

41. The Pensioners, as well as those in regular receipt of precepts, shall be visited at least once a year by the Master Court, or a Committee of their number, who shall investigate and report as to the propriety of continuing, increasing, reducing, or withdrawing their aliment.

42. The Deacon shall have power in any extreme case, pending an application for aid, to award a precept, not exceeding £1, to any member or widow or child of a member.

43. No person shall have any legal right to demand aid; and the granting, withholding, or withdrawing the same, or increasing or reducing the amount thereof, shall be entirely in the discretion of the Master Court, and the allowance given shall be an alimentary provision, and not liable to be affected by the deeds or attached for the debts of the receivers.

EDUCATION.

44. There shall be a Standing Committee, to be elected annually by the Incorporation, and called the *Educational Committee*, to consist of Five Members, including the Deacon and Collector for the time being (who shall be members *ex officiis*), to which Committee shall be entrusted all matters connected with the education of children and grandchildren of Members, subject to the approval of the Incorporation in common form. The Committee to make a Quarterly Report to the Master Court, to be engrossed in the minute book of the Master Court, and which report shall show the names and addresses of the children receiving educational aid, distinguishing betwixt those who claim in right of their father and those in right of their grandfather.

CLERK AND OFFICER.

45. The Clerk and Officer shall be paid from the corporate funds, such annual salary or other remuneration for their services as the Incorporation may consider to be just and reasonable.

MEETINGS OF THE INCORPORATION AND MASTER COURT.

46. Four stated quarterly meetings of the Incorporation and the Master Court shall be held yearly, namely, at or about Candlemas, Whitsunday, Lammas, and Martinmas, respectively. An annual meeting of the Incorporation shall also be held on the first Friday after the 15th day of September in each year, for the election of office-bearers, and for receiving and considering the report of the audit of the Collector's account of intromissions. The Deacon shall have power to call special meetings, and shall be bound, on written requisition by at least seven members, to call such meetings forthwith.

47. Not less than four days' notice shall be given of all meetings of the Incorporation, and not less than two days' notice shall be given of all meetings of the Master Court, or of any of the Committees of the Incorporation or of the Master Court; and if any meeting shall be special, the purpose thereof shall be stated on the notice calling the same.

48. No irregularity in calling any meeting of the Incorporation or Master Court, or any Committee thereof, shall affect the validity of

the proceedings thereat, nor shall the proceedings of the Master Court, or any Committee thereof, be invalid by reason of any vacancy among the members composing the Master Court, or such Committee.

49. Seven Members shall constitute a quorum of meetings of the Incorporation.

50. Any Member may appeal from any resolution of the Master Court, not being a resolution relating to the admission of strangers, nor to any pension or precept, or application therefor, to the next meeting of the Incorporation ; or if the next meeting of the Incorporation shall happen on the same day as that at which the resolution objected to was arrived at, then to the ordinary meeting of the Incorporation to be held next thereafter ; or if despatch shall, in the opinion of the member appealing, be required, to a special meeting to be held not later than ten days from the date of such resolution, on the requisition of at least seven members. Any resolution of the Master Court, if not appealed against, so far as it has been acted upon, shall be final.

51. Any Meeting of the Incorporation or Master Court or Committee may be adjourned from time to time ; but no business other than the business unfinished at the adjourned meeting shall be taken up at any adjournment thereof.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE TRADES' HOUSE.

52. It is hereby provided and declared that nothing contained in any of the foregoing Rules shall interfere with, or affect in any degree the rights and privileges of the Trades' House of Glasgow, all which are hereby declared to be fully reserved.

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

53. No alteration or amendment shall be made on the Rules and Regulations hereby enacted, and no new rules shall be adopted, unless notice thereof shall be given at a general meeting of the Incorporation, at least three months prior to the time of holding the general meeting at which the subject is to be taken into consideration.

54. All rules, laws, and usages of the Incorporation, so far as inconsistent with the foregoing regulations, are hereby rescinded.

SCHEDULE NO. I.

(Applicable to Sons and Sons-in-Law of Members.)

Age of Entrant next Birth- day.	Entry-Money at 25, with Compound Interest till age of Entrant.	Quarter Accounts Accumulated with Compound Interest.	Total Entry-Money.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	2 10 0	0 0 0	2 10 0
26	2 12 6	0 2 0	2 14 6
27	2 15 1	0 4 1	2 19 2
28	2 17 11	0 6 3	3 4 2
29	3 0 10	0 8 8	3 9 6
30	3 3 11	0 11 8	3 14 11
31	3 7 1	0 13 7	4 0 8
32	3 10 5	0 16 3	4 6 8
33	3 13 11	0 19 0	4 12 11
34	3 17 8	1 1 11	4 19 7
35	4 1 7	1 5 0	5 6 7
36	4 5 7	1 8 3	5 13 16
37	4 9 10	1 11 8	6 1 6
38	4 14 4	1 15 3	6 9 7
39	4 19 1	1 19 0	6 18 1
40	5 4 0	2 3 0	7 7 0
41	5 9 3	2 7 2	7 16 5
42	5 14 9	2 11 6	8 6 3
43	6 0 6	2 16 0	8 16 6
44	6 6 6	3 0 9	9 7 3
45	6 12 10	3 5 9	9 18 7
46	6 19 5	3 11 0	10 10 5
47	7 6 5	3 16 6	11 2 11
48	7 13 9	4 2 4	11 16 1
49	8 1 5	4 8 5	12 9 10
50	8 9 6	4 14 10	13 4 4
51	8 18 0	5 1 7	13 19 7
52	9 6 11	5 8 8	14 15 7
53	9 16 3	5 16 1	15 12 4
54	10 6 1	6 3 11	16 10 0
55	10 16 5	6 12 1	17 8 6
56	11 7 3	7 5 3	18 12 6
57	11 18 7	7 14 6	19 13 1
58	12 10 6	8 4 3	20 14 9
59	13 3 0	8 14 6	21 17 6
60	13 16 2	9 5 3	23 1 5

SCHEDULE No. 2.
(Applicable to "Strangers.")

Age of Entrant next Birth- day.	Entry-Money.		
	£	s.	D.
25	12	10	0
26	13	2	6
27	13	15	0
28	14	7	6
29	15	0	0
30	15	12	6
31	16	5	0
32	16	17	6
33	17	10	0
34	18	2	6
35	18	15	0
36	19	7	6
37	20	0	0
38	20	12	6
39	21	5	0
40	21	17	6
41	22	10	0
42	23	2	6
43	23	15	0
44	24	7	6
45	25	0	0
46	25	12	6
47	26	5	0
48	26	17	6
49	27	10	0
50	28	2	6
51	28	15	0
52	29	7	6
53	30	0	0
54	30	12	6
55	31	5	0
56	31	17	6
57	32	10	0
58	33	2	6
59	33	15	0
60	34	7	6

SCHEDULE No. 3.
(Applicable both to Sons and Sons-in-
Law of Members and to "Strangers.")

Age of Entrant next Birth- day.	Single Payments to redeem Quarter Accounts.		
	£	s.	D.
25	1	10	0
26	1	9	5
27	1	8	10
28	1	8	3
29	1	7	8
30	1	7	0
31	1	6	5
32	1	5	10
33	1	5	3
34	1	4	8
35	1	4	0
36	1	3	5
37	1	2	10
38	1	2	3
39	1	1	8
40	1	1	0
41	1	0	5
42	0	19	10
43	0	19	3
44	0	18	8
45	0	18	0
46	0	17	5
47	0	16	10
48	0	16	3
49	0	15	8
50	0	15	0
51	0	14	5
52	0	13	10
53	0	13	3
54	0	12	8
55	0	12	0
56	0	11	5
57	0	10	10
58	0	10	3
59	0	9	8
60	0	9	0

FORM A.—INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS.—VOTING PAPER.—
OFFICE TO BE FILLED, OR QUESTION VOTED UPON.

	Name of Candidates, or Questions to be voted on.	A cross—thus X—to be placed in this column opposite the name or names, or question, to be voted on.
1.	
2.	
3.	
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